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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday: warm with possible showers. Temp. 21-31 (69-88). Wednesday, warm with possible showers. LONDON: Tuesday, dry: sunny, hot. Temp. 21-29 (70-84). Wednesday, dry: sunny, hot. (BRANDS.) Smooth. ROME: Tuesday, sunny. Temp. 21-17 (69-63). NEW YORK: Tuesday, sunny. Temp. 21-31 (69-70).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 12 Sch.
Belgium ..... 30 B.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr.
Eire ..... 16 P.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M.
France ..... 2.50 F.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M.
Great Britain ..... 15 P.
Greece ..... 18 Drs.
India ..... Rs. 6
Iran ..... 40 Rials
Italy ..... 350 Lire
Israel ..... I.£ 4.50
Lebanon ..... £L 3.50
Luxembourg ..... 30 L.Fr.
Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Netherlands ..... 1.50 Flor.
Nigeria ..... 60 K.
Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
Spain ..... 30 Ptas.
Turkey ..... T.£ 8
U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Yugoslavia ..... 12 D

No. 29,061 PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1976 Established 1887

Israel Assails Amin's Actions, Defends Rescue in Uganda

Says It Acted Alone Against Hijackers

By William J. Drummond

JERUSALEM, July 5.—Israel is moving swiftly on the diplomatic front to head off possible hostile reactions to the spectacular Uganda airport raid that rescued more than a hundred passengers and crew of a hijacked jetliner.

The Foreign Ministry today completed individual briefings for the last of more than 50 members of the diplomatic corps in the country. Jerusalem's case for invading Uganda and storming Entebbe Airport to free the hostages was explained to the envoys.

The view here is that little sympathy is held for President Idi Amin of Uganda in the international community, but that he is still a figure to be reckoned with because of his role as outgoing chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Israel continued to bask in the pride of a complete military victory, a pride that seemed stronger than at any time since the Six-Day War of 1967.

Newspapers have had to increase press runs as Israelis read and reread descriptions of the storming of Entebbe Airport early yesterday, regarded here as the most intrepid military exploit since Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon crossed the Suez Canal in the darkest days of the 1973 war.

However, the ministry is behaving with obvious caution to steer clear of a possible backlash that might develop in a Third World dominated international forum such as the United Nations or the OAU.

[Israeli Transport Minister Gad Yaacobi today rejected a reported criticism by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the Uganda raid.

[Mr. Waldheim, reached by telephone in Vienna, said that Israel had violated Uganda's sovereignty in the rescue operation but he strongly denied that he had termed the raid a "flagrant aggression," as had been reported earlier after an interview during an airport stopover in Cairo.

[Speaking at the funeral of one of three hostages killed in the raid, Mr. Yaacobi said Israel would solve its own problems. "It is not the UN secretary-general, who admonished us today, who will maintain Israel's sovereignty," he said.]

In the discussions with the diplomatic corps, the views Israel stressed were that President Amin was actively supporting the hijackers, that the Israeli military operation was wholly Israeli and involved cooperation from no other government and that a firm international move against terrorism is a world necessity.

Official sources here said that France, West Germany and Switzerland were informed about the raid as soon as it was carried out because they were involved directly through passengers or prisoners. Washington also was alerted immediately, the sources said.

The Air France flight from Tel Aviv to Paris was hijacked June 27 to Entebbe. The terrorists, negotiating through President Amin, demanded the release of 53 guerrillas, most of them held in Israel. Successive releases of passengers trimmed the original group of more than 250 down to a little more than 100, practically all Israelis or Jews with links to Israel.

The Israelis stress that the Israelis were separated from the rest of the group and remained as virtually the only hostages, thus complicating negotiating a release of guerrillas held in other countries.

Israel did not want to be involved in the release of prisoners from other countries, because such a precedent, in Israel's view, would involve implied commitments to reciprocal action in the future.

Another reported reason why Israel gave up on the chances of peacefully negotiating the release through President Amin was that the terrorists insisted on the exchange being made in Uganda, while Israel wanted it to take place in a neutral country, such as France.

"A major consideration in deciding that negotiations were hopeless was the fact that Amin was helping the hijackers and he would have settled for nothing less than the full terms of the hijackers," an official said.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Amin Warns Israel

NAIROBI, July 5 (Reuters).—President Amin said today that Uganda reserves the right to retaliate in any way it can for the Israeli raid.

His warning was made in a message to the UN and the OAU asking that "Israel should be condemned in the strongest possible terms."

"In the meantime, Uganda reserves her right to retaliate in whatever way she can to redress

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Commandos Enhance Reputation

JERUSALEM, July 5 (WP).—"This operation will be the subject of research, of poetry and legend," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday of the bold Israeli commando strike to rescue more than a hundred hostages held by pro-Palestinian guerrillas in Uganda.

In fact, Israel's lightning commando raids are already legend, the atmosphere of myth heightened by the fact that the government zealously conceals the names of the commandos and even the size of the strike forces.

Only two officers connected with Saturday night's operation have been identified: Lt. Col. Jonathan Netanyahu, 30, a U.S.-born officer killed as he led the assault force into the Entebbe Airport terminal, and Brig. Gen. Dan Shomron, 39, head of the paratroopers and infantry, who commanded the operation.

Col. Netanyahu, the only commando killed during the raid, is nearly certain to become a martyr; Gen. Shomron is well on his way to instant-hero status. As an Israeli said in a mixture of admiration and knowledge of her countrymen: "Tomorrow they'll be calling him Danny."

None of the others who participated in the swift, surgical strike has been identified, and none is likely to be. Instead, many Israelis simply call them "Hahevreh"—"the guys."

Unique Capacity

Since the late 1960s, Israel's unique capacity to field a small, hand-picked, super-trained counterguerrilla force has been common knowledge. The Uganda raid was the commandos' first major strike in more than three years. Others were:

- April 10, 1973—Israeli commandos strike in the heart of Beirut to kill three top Palestinian guerrilla leaders in their apartments.
- Dec. 3, 1968—Israeli commandos raid Beirut International Airport, wiping out two-thirds of Lebanon's commercial air fleet.
- Feb. 29, 1969—Israeli commandos snatch an entire Soviet-built radar station from Egypt at Ras Gharib, 125 miles south of the Suez Canal, in an operation "lifted straight from the movies," as an Israeli general put it.

There were no Israeli casualties in any of these operations, and all used speed, surprise and precision.

In between, there were other, less dramatic operations, rescuing hostages or foiling hijackings inside Israel. Sometimes there were Israeli casualties, sometimes not.

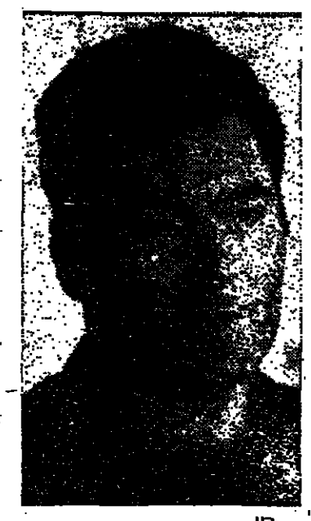
Tailored Force

Gen. Shomron tailors the force for each operation, bringing together elements of various commands.

A year and a half ago, he was asked by an interviewer for his definition of courage. His answer was that people in battle can very seldom have the ideology and motivation to make them courageous, what is most important is loyalty to their friends.

The main thing, he added, is to keep units together to pro-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Brig. Gen. Dan Shomron

UPI.

United Press International.

CEREMONIAL OATH—King Juan Carlos watches at left as Adolfo Suarez swears loyalty to the crown, the church and the country as Spain's new Premier yesterday in Madrid.

Crisis Grows in Spain as Liberals Refuse to Serve With the Premier

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, July 5 (NYT).—Adolfo Suarez, a 43-year-old functionary of the Franco regime, was sworn in today as Premier, but immediately ran into difficulty recruiting reformists for his government.

A flight of liberals led by Foreign Minister Jose de Areilza and Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, from government service deepened a political crisis that threatened to engulf the monarchy. An atmosphere of anger and pessimism settled over Madrid, provoked principally by what highly placed political sources charged had been a successful maneuver by the powerful Roman Catholic lay organization, Opus Dei, to regain political control of the country after an absence of more than three years.

A confusing and complicated political crisis was suddenly opened Thursday when King Juan Carlos first dismissed Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, an appointee of Generalissimo Francisco Franco who had reluctantly undertaken a slow reform program and had incurred the dislike of the liberal and leftist opposition outside the government, of many of his colleagues within the government and of the King.

Principal Reactions

It was almost universally assumed that Mr. Arias had been dismissed so that the King could replace him with a man more sympathetic to reform and willing to push it more energetically. Hopes had run high that Mr. Areilza would be successor and when it was announced Saturday that Mr. Suarez had been chosen, surprise and consternation were the principal reactions of the reformist camp.

Mr. Areilza and Mr. Fraga reacted almost immediately by sending letters to the King and to Mr. Suarez announcing that they could not serve under a Premier whose political beliefs were not consistent, they said, with their ideology. The same attitude was adopted by Adolfo Martin-Gamero, the minister of information; Carlos Robles Piquer, the minister of education, and Antonio Garrigues Diaz-Canabate, the minister of justice. When Mr. Suarez sounded out liberals outside the outgoing Cabinet, he got similar refusals.

The attitude was taken despite Mr. Suarez's invitations of democracy which had included a strong defense a few weeks ago before the Cortes (parliament) of a bill to allow political parties, on the grounds that Spain's plu-

Manuel Fraga Iribarne

UPI.

ralistic society had to be recognized. There was a tendency to judge Mr. Suarez before he had acted on the basis of the political and financial interests backing him and to declare that "he can do no more than pay lip service to reform," as a reformist put it.

A key figure in the development of the crisis and the manner in which it turned out was understood to be former Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo, a member of Opus Dei, and a probable minister in the new Cabinet. Linked with Mr. Lopez Bravo in the operation were powerful banking interests, notably the Banco Español de Credito, the country's largest. Mr. Lopez Bravo is a member of the bank's board of directors, along with Federico Silva Muñoz, a former minister of public works and a right-wing Christian Democrat. Both men figured on the list of three names, along with that of Mr. Suarez, that was presented to the King Saturday by the Council of the Realm, the country's highest consultative body.

The choice of Mr. Suarez, according to an account of the events by political sources close to them, had already been made and had as background months of preparation by Opus Dei. Starting in February, as the biggest wave of strikes that the country had endured in 40 years began to ebb, the King was told by major banking interests and by Opus Dei leaders that Mr. Suarez was able to cope with the steadily deteriorating economic and political situation.

The danger of social unrest that could imperil the stability of the monarchy was stressed and, to redress the economic situation, Juan Carlos was urged to bring back some of the men who had led the country's economic expansion in the late 1960s and early 1970s. These were the "technocrats," men of Opus Dei, who included Laureano Lopez Rodo, once planning minister and foreign minister; Mr. Lopez Bravo and Joseph Maria Lopez de Letona, and who were backed by Opus Dei members well placed in finance and industry.

Visits to Palace

A close associate of Mr. Lopez Bravo, Santiago Martinez Caro, became the principal political adviser to the King in February and Mr. Lopez Bravo was seen frequently at the palace.

When they worked under Franco, the Opus Dei technicians manifested little interest in political

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

United Press International.

The sister of Jean-Jacques Mimoni, one of the three hostages killed during the rescue of 104 in Uganda, collapses at her brother's funeral in Netanya, Israel, yesterday.

Arab League, Rightists Were to Meet

Attack Stops Talks in Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 5 (UPI).—A strong Moslem attack today on the Christian village of Chekka caused the cancellation of a meeting between an Arab League peace mission and rightist leaders.

A rightist radio broadcast said skirmishes broke out near the Beirut Airport between Sudanese and Libyan contingents of the Arab peace-keeping force following Sudan's complaint to the United Nations that Libya instigated Friday's abortive coup attempt against President Gaafar Numeiri.

The radio said the command of the Arab League's forces was trying to contain the incident and was believed to have asked Syrian troops to separate the two contingents.

A leftist radio report said a prearranged Red Cross attempt to evacuate the wounded at the besieged Tal Zaatar Palestinian camp in southeastern Beirut did not take place because heavy mortar and machine-gun clashes halted ambulances.

Many of the wounded have gone untreated for days and are now reported in serious condition because of lack of medicine and medical facilities. The camp is now almost entirely in the hands of Christian forces but some defenders backed into a corner of the sprawling enclave are still putting up stiff resistance.

The leftist radio said the three-man Arab League mediation committee headed by league Secretary Mahmoud Riad returned to Damascus when a meeting at Sofar with Amin Gemayel, son of Phalangist chief Pierre Gemayel, fell through because of "sudden tension" caused by the attack on Chekka, 10 miles south of the northern port of Tripoli.

Amin Gemayel was to have taken the mission on an inspection tour of Tal Zaatar and the nearby Jisr al-Pasha camp, which fell to the Christians last Tuesday.

The radio said a force of 8,000 leftist and Palestinian troops with artillery and armored vehicles seized Chekka at dawn in retaliation for rightist "crimes" in Jisr al-Pasha and the continued attacks against Tal Zaatar. But a rightist broadcast said the offensive was repulsed.

The outbreak of violence cast doubt also on the future of peace talks among Palestinian guerrilla chief Yassir Arafat, Syrian officials and leaders of Lebanon's warring factions.

This group, under the auspices of the Arab League mission made up of Mr. Riad and the foreign ministers of Bahrein and Tunisia, had a first, four-hour meeting yesterday and agreed to open political negotiations toward Lebanon's 42d truce.

A Damascus radio report quoted Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed bin Mobarak as saying the meeting was an "achievement in itself. Its importance is that it will lead to further meetings aimed at ending bloodshed.

Leftist and Palestinian forces were also reported to have isolated and "totally besieged" President Suleiman Franjieh's hometown, Zghorta. The leftist radio said troops in the area had advanced to within four miles of Amsheet Radio, a station in northern Lebanon controlled by troops loyal to Mr. Franjieh.

Reports from both sides said, however, that house-to-house fighting which erupted yesterday along Beirut's entire 35-mile confrontation line between Christian and Moslem sectors died down early today. The fighting claimed 259 dead and more than 237 wounded in 24 hours.

The British Embassy announced today that a sixth international evacuation convoy would leave for Damascus Wednesday. About 150 foreigners made their way in convoy to Syria yesterday.

Two Labor Leaders Slain in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, July 5 (AP).—The bodies of two labor leaders were found in southern Argentina today in another apparent rightist terrorist action, police sources said.

The murders occurred a day after three Roman Catholic priests and two seminarists were killed in Buenos Aires. The army indicated the killers were leftists but security sources said they were rightists. The sources said two regional leaders of a printers' union, a group controlled by leftists, were found slain near Bahia Blanca, 400 miles to the south.

Missing X-Rays May Postpone Alaska Pipeline

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Rep. John Melcher, D-Mont., has charged that it may become necessary to dig up and X-ray virtually every underground weld on the trans-Alaska oil pipeline, delaying its completion.

Rep. Melcher said in an interview Friday that a private auditing company hired by the Interior Department to sort out valid weld X-rays from questionable or missing X-rays on the pipeline has found the records so confused that it could not carry out the audit.

He said he received "the bad news" from Interior Department officials in a hastly summoned hearing of his Public Lands subcommittee on Friday.

With the 800-mile pipeline nearly two-thirds complete, more than 245 miles of pipe have been installed underground and more than 27 miles of pipe have been laid beneath rivers. Rep. Melcher said the pipe is welded every 60 to 80 feet.

Unless Alyeska, the oil consortium building the pipeline, can "pull some rabbit out of the hat to prove it has X-rays properly identified," Rep. Melcher said, it may be forced to re-X-ray all of the roughly 18,000 underground welds.

First Concession to Italy's Communists

Fanfani Heads Senate; Red Named in House

ROME, July 5 (UPI).—The Chamber of Deputies today elected Communist lawyer Pietro Ingrao as its new president, giving the Communist party its first presidency of an Italian house of parliament in 28 years.

The Senate chose former Christian Democratic Premier Amintore Fanfani, an anti-Communist, as its new leader. A battle between new and old forces loomed in the Christian Democratic ranks for the party presidency which 68-year-old Mr. Fanfani must abandon.

Mr. Ingrao, 61, received 488 votes, 93 more than needed to win. Mr. Fanfani received 270 of the 314 Senate votes cast, 108 more than needed.

The election results were a foregone conclusion. The Communists earlier today tapped Mr. Ingrao for the Chamber post and the Christian Democrats picked Mr. Fanfani for the Senate position.

The decision to name a Christian Democrat as Senate president and a Communist as Chamber leader was made Saturday when the Christian Democrats, Communists and the four other major non-Fascist parties met together in a formal policy session for the first time in 29 years.

Parliament met for the first time since last month's national elections in which the Christian Democrats held onto their standing as the nation's largest party despite strong Communist gains. Following their voting, both houses adjourned until later in the week.

Mr. Fanfani's re-election to the job he once held for five years before taking on leadership roles in the Christian Democratic party gave him a stepping stone toward the presidency of Italy when Giovanni Leone's term expires in 1978. Mr. Leone beat Mr. Fanfani in the 1971 presidential election.

Conceding the Chamber presidency was the first Christian Democratic compromise with the Communists, who have been demanding a formal role in the government.

The Communists had not held the presidency of a house of Parliament since 1948 when Umberto Terracini presided over the post-war constituent assembly.

The Christian Democrats were forced into the concession by the strong Communist showing in the election. The Communists won 228 Chamber seats to the Christian Democrats' 262.

Mr. Ingrao, a lawyer and journalist, was chosen by the Communists instead of Nilde Jotti, the vice-president of the previous Chamber, whom politicians had predicted would be the likely choice.

Politicians said that the first order of business would be the beginning of negotiations on the formation of the next government, probably later this week.

The Christian Democrats have said they would not take the Communists into a governing coalition.

Meanwhile, police in Rome reported two incidents of political violence during the night. They said two automobiles belonging to members of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement party were set ablaze by arsonists.

The neo-Fascist party won 6.1 per cent of the vote in the balloting for seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Pietro Ingrao

UPI.

Hostile Reaction Indicated

Peking Daily May Now Regret Its Coverage of Peking Riot

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, July 5 (WP).—Two months ago more than a few eyebrows here went up when the Peking People's Daily, not usually a place to find hard news, printed an excruciatingly detailed account of a distinctly embarrassing incident for the Chinese government—the Tienanmen riots.

On April 5, after what appeared to be an official attempt to cut short mourning for deceased Premier Chou En-lai, crowds in Peking's Tienanmen Square burned vehicles and attacked security forces. Foreign observers expected the official account to be vague at best, as is usual for such events in China. Yet three days later the People's Daily published a 2,000-word, hour-by-hour account that included a count of those injured and the text of a poem used by some demonstrators to defame Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Now clues have begun to trickle in here that those responsible for the article may be feeling heat from some angry—and powerful—readers.

A report from Taiwan purports to quote Chiang Ching, Mr. Mao's wife, as saying:

"The counter-revolutionary poem published by the correspondents of [the Chinese news agency] and People's Daily was intended to mock Chairman Mao by making use of counter-revolutionaries.

'Teng Henchmen'

"These editorial departments are very bad. There are Teng Hsiao-ping henchmen in them. The personnel concerned must be thoroughly investigated."

Usually such a report would be dismissed as a fabrication designed to take advantage of the current campaign against former Vice-Premier Teng, who was officially linked to the riots and subsequently purged. But a strangely defensive article appeared in the People's Daily itself last month that indicates the paper has indeed been criticized for its April 8 story.

The June 15 front-page article ostensibly praises the efforts of workers, peasants and soldiers who are now writing their own articles for the Chinese press. Yet the story's first paragraph goes out of its way to praise the decision to publish the riot story two months ago.

One of the Tienanmen Square guards is quoted as saying that the April 8 story, written in part by workers, peasants and soldiers, was "well written, really inspiring and heartening." The workers and soldiers are quoted as saying "with excitement" that "the party newspaper immediately joined with us in the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident . . ."

Paragraph Cut

The Chinese have eliminated this first paragraph of the June 15 story in their Chinese-language news broadcasts and English-language news agency reports, according to transcripts made by Western monitors here. It is not unusual for articles to be trimmed for broadcast, analysts here say, but removing the lead paragraph of an article often indicates great sensitivity about its contents.

The omission heightens interest here in the April 8 story, which is probably the most detailed official account of an internal Chinese disorder ever printed in the Chinese press. During the "cultural revolution" of the 1960s, there were several disturbances that made April 5 in Tienanmen Square look mild. But no detailed account of those events ever appeared in the People's Daily. Official journalism in China is designed to educate, edify and show people at their best so that others may follow their example. In the People's Daily, the accounts of murder and mayhem usually appear only on page six, the back page, which is reserved for stories about strikes, anti-war demonstrations and other social and economic difficulties in the capitalist West.

Even in its apparent defense of itself, the People's Daily did not reprint any excerpts from its April 8 story. There was no more discussion of the offending "counter-revolutionary poem" that said "gone for good is Chin Shih-huang's feudal society," a snide reference to the man who may be Mr. Mao's favorite emperor.

Secretly Sympathetic

No one here appears to know just why the People's Daily chose to say so much in the April 8 article. The suggestion that the paper wanted to end rumors or discourage further bad acts seems wrong, since in the past this has been done by making known the penalty incurred, but never saying much about the crime. Some analysts here think the quote attributed to Chiang Ching is correct—that whoever in the leadership approved the article was secretly sympathetic with the rioters' support for Mr. Chou and a pragmatic approach to Chinese growth and wished to give it wide circulation, cloaked in the garb of a "bad example."

However it was intended, the April 8 article was a feast for Western journalists here and in Peking. Usually they starve for the barest bit of detail on fast-breaking events. But given the People's Daily's apparent sensitivity over what it did, it may be a long time before such candor is seen again in China's leading newspaper.

U.S. Visit Set By Victor in Mexico Vote

MEXICO CITY, July 5 (UPI).—President-elect Jose Lopez Portillo, whose election victory yesterday was never in doubt, says he will spend the next five months preparing his government's program and will visit the United States soon.

Porfirio Munoz Ledo, president of the dominant Institutional Revolutionary party that backed the 58-year-old former Treasury secretary, said last night that about 18.5 million votes had been cast and "close to 17.5 million have gone to Lopez Portillo."

This indicated that about 28 per cent of the 25.9 million registered voters did not go to the polls.

An official tally on the former university professor's margin of victory will not be available for several days. He was the only candidate on the ballot but faced token opposition from three write-in candidates.

Voting for Legislators

All 64 Senate seats and all 194 seats in the Chamber of Deputies were also at stake.

Police and army troops stood by in case of trouble but no incidents were reported. Interior Secretary Mario Moya Palencia said, "The country is in complete calm."

Mr. Lopez Portillo, who succeeds President Luis Echeverria, will serve for six years starting Dec. 1. If tradition is followed, the makeup of his cabinet will not be publicly announced until then.

Details of the government's program usually are released well in advance. But Mr. Lopez Portillo told foreign reporters last night the job would take until Dec. 1.

One question is how far he will follow Mr. Echeverria's leftist tendencies, which have produced closer links with the Third World.

Paris Publisher Buys France-Soir

PARIS, July 5 (Reuters).—France-Soir, the biggest-selling daily in France before it began suffering serious losses several years ago, was sold for 55 million francs (about $11.7 million) today to publisher Paul Winkler.

The evening paper was sold to Mr. Winkler, head of a publishing firm dealing in press features and comic strips, by the Hachette newspaper and magazine group.

In the mid-1950s France-Soir was well ahead of other French newspapers with a daily circulation of around 1.4 million. Its slide has accelerated in recent years and circulation now is about 600,000. Mr. Winkler, 78, plans to turn the paper into a tabloid.

Associated Press.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (left) and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Hamburg.

Schmidt, Giscard Optimistic On Elected EEC Parliament

HAMBURG, July 5 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today expressed a measure of optimism about the chances of agreement among the nine European Economic Community countries on direct elections to the EEC Parliament.

State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief West German government spokesman, announced after a first round of French-German summit talks here, that both statesmen believed that at next week's EEC heads-of-government meeting "the prospects for a substantial step forward on direct elections are favorable."

But the French President emphasized, and Mr. Schmidt agreed, that in today's bilateral meeting they could not speak for the whole community.

Mr. Boelling said that, following the hijacking by pro-Palestinian guerrillas of an Air France jet and Israel's subsequent rescue raid on Entebbe Airport in Uganda, Mr. Schmidt and the French President would also discuss a proposed international anti-terrorist convention.

Ministers Confer

Five French Cabinet ministers arrived shortly before Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for parallel talks with their West German counterparts. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will also participate in the talks.

Among the five officials was Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, who is expected to hold detailed discussions with West German Interior Minister Werner Maihofer on the anti-terrorist convention.

Tonight, German Economics Minister Hans Friderichs and French Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano expressed opposition to the creation of cartels in the European steel industry, West German delegation sources said.

The Hamburg meeting, latest in a series of regular biannual French-German summit talks begun in 1963 after the two countries signed a friendship treaty, completes a round of talks involving the heads of government of the EEC's three largest members.

Within the last two weeks, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has visited London and British Prime Minister James Callaghan has conferred in Bonn with Mr. Schmidt.

Liberal Ministers Bar Service Under Spain's New Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

reform, stressing that economic expansion came first. They were described as alarmed during the spring months, as inflation and unemployment increased, that the reformists in the government might be led to make too many concessions to Communists and other leftist forces to buy labor peace.

An alliance of Opus Dei with the Falange, two bitter rivals a few years ago, appears to have taken place with the new Premier as a bridge between them. The Falange was the fascist-type group that formed the nucleus of Franco's political support during the Civil War and was later incorporated into the National Movement, the state-run political organization of which Mr. Suarez was minister and secretary-general in the outgoing government. Mr. Suarez is regarded as a moderate Falangist and has good friends in Opus Dei.

In accepting the thesis of Opus Dei, the King has alienated men with considerable prestige and influence in the country and abroad. This is notably the case with Mr. Fraga and Mr. Areilza. Another danger to him comes from the anti-Franco opposition which had already been critical of the reformist efforts of the outgoing government and now is expected to step up its campaign for an active role in deciding the direction and pace of reform. If the bid of opposition leaders continues to be rejected, these forces are threatening to turn against the monarchy, which they had been ready to accept as long as it appeared to be on the side of democratic reforms.

A third threat to the monarchy comes from hundreds of thousands of wage-earners, many of whom had been influenced by the Communists and Socialists, who talk of resuming the strike movement in the fall if inflation is not brought under control. For the month of May alone, price increases came to 4.5 per cent and for the first five months reached almost 12 per cent. When Opus Dei ministers handled economic problems a few years ago, they dealt with a relatively docile and controlled labor force but now, under the monarchy, it has shed most of its inhibitions.

Carvalho Backers Form Front to Fight 'Fascism'

LISBON, July 5 (Reuters).—Supporters of the radical leftist Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who came second in last month's presidential election, have announced the formation of a "front of the masses."

A spokesman said the front would combat a "resurgence of fascism and reactionary forces" in Portugal.

The organization, whose name and program will be decided at a congress scheduled for the autumn, was constituted at a meeting of 500 supporters here last night.

Maj. Carvalho was a leader of the 1974 coup that overthrew the rightist dictatorship. He got 16 per cent of the votes in the presidential election won by Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes—twice as many votes as the Communist candidate, Octavio Pato.

Observers said the new front was intended to exploit radical leftist disillusionment with the Communist party.

Drink Kills 60 in India

MADRAS, India, July 5 (AP).—Bad liquor, allegedly supplied by bootleggers, has claimed 60 lives here, the National News Agency reported today. Six hospitals have been crammed with alcoholic-poison cases since yesterday.

NINA RICCI

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Company to Build Two Big Plants

Iran, West German Firm Sign Atom-Power Deal

By William Branigin

TEHERAN, July 5 (WP).—West Germany's Kraftwerk Union AG, yesterday signed a multibillion-dollar deal with Iran to build the first two nuclear power stations in this country's ambitious program to increasingly substitute atomic power for oil as a source of domestic energy.

The agreement between Kraftwerk Union and Iran's Atomic Energy Organization followed the signing of a government-to-government accord on nuclear cooperation.

Under two separate contracts, Kraftwerk Union will not only build the two 1,200-megawatt power plants worth roughly 4 billion marks ($1.6 billion) each but will also supply nuclear fuel for both plants over a 10-year period for about 3 billion marks, sources said.

West Germany thus becomes the first Western nuclear supplier to step firmly into Iran's atomic plant market, which is potentially worth $27.6 billion under its program to install 23,000 megawatts of nuclear generating capacity by 1994. Negotiations with several other firms and governments are under way.

France has already signed a nuclear protocol with Iran but negotiations are still going on with the French nuclear power company Framatome over plans to build two 900-megawatt plants.

U.S. Deal Blocked

Early last year Iran told the United States it wanted to buy eight nuclear stations worth more than $9 billion from U.S. firms, but the path has been blocked by negotiations over a prerequisite cooperation agreement between the two governments. The United States has insisted on strict safeguards covering fuel supplies to prevent nuclear arms proliferation while Iran has been seeking a guaranteed source of atomic fuel.

In the case of West Germany, this issue seems to have been resolved, at least temporarily, by the fuel-supply agreement. Under it, Kraftwerk Union will not only make the fuel elements for the plants but procure the enriched uranium needed for the initial loadings plus 10 reloads.

The touchy question of fuel reprocessing, which yields the plutonium needed to build nuclear weapons, was thus avoided in yesterday's agreements. But the cooperation accord between the West Germany Research and Technology Ministry and the Iranian AEO left the supply of "fuel cycle technologies" open to the possible later "conclusion of special arrangements."

"We don't need it yet," AEO President Akbar Etemad said of fuel-reprocessing capabilities. Other officials said fuel reprocessing would only become a significant need well into the 1990s when Iran has more of its nuclear program on line.

Iran is currently studying a U.S. draft agreement that could break the impasse on the governmental accord and pave the way for U.S. participation in the Iranian nuclear market.

Preliminary discussions are also reportedly under way with Japan and Canada on the supply of atomic power stations to Iran.

The West German-supplied plants are currently under construction at the Gulf port of Bushehr in southern Iran. Kraftwerk Union, which had been operating under a letter of intent signed in late 1974, has built about 10 per cent of the plants while the negotiations that led to yesterday's signing were going on.

Iran, preparing for the time when its oil resources start running out, plans to divert increasing amounts of oil to domestic petrochemicals production and rely more for its own energy needs on nuclear power and other sources.

Australia Hesitant to Cash In On Huge Bonanza of Uranium

By Peter Costigan

CANBERRA, July 5 (WP).—Australians have the opportunity of becoming richer than any nation in history because of the uranium in Australia's deserts.

But many Australians cannot make up their minds whether this is a boon or really a nightmare.

There is more uranium here than anywhere else in the non-Communist world, it is more accessible and technically less troublesome to mine in the wide open deserts than elsewhere and there is not a geologist or investor who has had a sniff of the Australian deposits who is not certain that there are enormous quantities of the mineral yet unfound.

The six major Australian uranium caches already discovered and ready to be mined are capable of producing more than half a million tons of "yellowcake," the miners' term for the yellow-green powder of uranium in semi-processed shipping form.

$4 Million Per Person

At current prices, that could fetch Australia more than $50 billion—$4 million a head if the gross take was divided equally among the inhabitants.

Australia has had a small piece of the nuclear supply business ever since the atom age started.

Its first two mines were at Rum Jungle in the frontier land of the Northern Territory and at the more romantically named Mary Kathleen in slightly more hospitable Queensland.

Rum Jungle, owned and operated by the government's Atomic Energy Commission, is closed down now.

Most of its production went to Britain to fuel its nuclear reactors and weapons and the remainder—about 2,000 metric tons—is Australia's uranium stockpile, kept at a tightly guarded place called Lucas Heights, just south of Sydney.

Mary Kathleen is currently the only mine producing uranium, at the rate of about 1,000 metric tons a year, to fulfill a Japanese contract for 9,000 metric tons signed in 1972.

The mining company, Mary Kathleen Uranium, Ltd., is controlled by an Australian subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc, the British multinational. The government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is in the process of unloading its 42-per-cent share in the company to Rio Tinto Zinc and other private shareholders.

The decision to sell off its share in the highly profitable mine has neither won unanimous approval in Australia nor helped to cool emotions that complicate everything connected with the uranium bonanza.

Last month, the rail system throughout Australia was closed down for 24 hours by one of the country's most powerful labor forces—the Australian Railways Union—over Mary Kathleen.

But the strike had nothing to do with wages or any other claims for railmen and was not even remotely connected with the excellent wages and conditions enjoyed by workers at Mary Kathleen.

The union simply believes that Australia should close down all its uranium mines and leave it in the ground.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions has since managed to persuade the militant union to drop its threat of hitting the country with more anti-uranium strikes.

Instead, the national union body has got the rail union to agree to a "wait-and-see" policy under which no action will be taken to stop uranium being mined but the threat of industrial action will be used, for the time being, to prevent any uranium from leaving Australia.

Apart from the relatively small quantity sold to Britain in the 1940s and 1950s (most of which was used for British atomic weapons tests in the central Australian desert), no Australian uranium has yet been shipped.

The former Labor government of Gough Whitlam, which came to power just after the first commercial uranium contract was signed with Japan in 1972 and was sent into opposition by Mr. Fraser's Conservatives in December, held up six shipments partly for ideological reasons, partly on the question of price.

While Mr. Whitlam's negotiators in Tokyo managed to get the Japanese to rewrite the contract for a much higher price, his left-wing union supporters and academic and environmentalist backers in Australia persuaded him to launch an investigation into the moral and environmental questions surrounding uranium mining.

Ranger Uranium Mines, a wholly Australian-owned company which is ready to start mining deposits in north-central Arnhem Land and has contracts with the Japanese already signed, is still involved in the largely secret hearings.

To the annoyance of the Fraser government, the chairman of the inquiry recently said the final report should not be expected until late this year.

What Australians fear is that they might add to the world risk of nuclear contamination as well as provide foreign countries with material that might just one day be used to obliterate Australia or even the world.

Instant Gas Used In France to End Prison Breakout

LISIEUX, France, July 5 (AP).—An anti-terrorist commando of the French national police used a new instant-knockout gas today to crush a prison mutiny and rescue three prison guards who had been held with knives to their throats.

A dozen prisoners, described by the police as "particularly dangerous criminals," were sewing mailbags in the Lisieux maximum security prison when they suddenly produced knives and overpowered three of their guards.

The anti-terrorist squad was rushed to Lisieux from Paris, 100 miles away, and went into action.

The police said the prisoners and their hostages were quickly overcome by the gas, which causes almost instantaneous loss of consciousness but has no harmful after-effects. Only one of the prisoners had time before he fainted to cause a "slight wound" on the neck of the hostage.

The police declined to reveal the name of the gas.

Power Failure Affects Utah, Wyoming Areas

SALT LAKE CITY, July 5 (AP).—A power failure that lasted as long as six hours in some areas darkened the Fourth of July for an estimated 1 million residents in most of Utah and parts of western Wyoming.

The blackout was traced to a malfunction in a switch between Kemmerer, Wyo., and Ogden, Utah. The switch is designed to protect the system from lightning and other overloads, a utility spokesman said.

U.S. Standing Climbs in Poll In W. Germany

TUEBINGEN, West Germany, July 5 (AP).—West German friendship for the United States has reached an 18-year high, an opinion poll showed today.

The Wickert Public Opinion Institute said 67 per cent of West German adults ranked the United States first on the list of their country's friends, compared to 17 per cent for France, the runner-up.

Britain was third with 13 per cent and the Soviet Union had 3 per cent of the votes in answer to the question, "Which great power is the most important friend of West Germany?" A total of 2,057 West Germans were queried in the poll conducted during the last two weeks, the institute said.

Answering the same question a year ago, West Germans rated the United States first with 61 per cent, followed by France, 14 per cent, Britain 13 per cent, and the Soviet Union, 6 per cent.

Sudan Tells UN, Arab League Libya Directed Abortive Coup

CAIRO, June 5 (UPI).—The Sudan has accused Libya of organizing Friday's abortive coup against President Gaafar Numeiri and has filed complaints with the United Nations and the Arab League.

In Cairo, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said yesterday that Egypt had placed its armed forces on alert for possible intervention in support of Gen. Numeiri during the rebellion that was suppressed by Saturday.

Gen. Numeiri was able to crush the coup attempt without direct Egyptian military aid but Mr. Fahmy said that President Anwar Sadat had ordered an "air bridge" to transport Sudanese military units in the Suez Canal zone home to strengthen government forces.

The Sudan's state-controlled Omdurman radio communicated the text of the Sudanese complaint to the Arab League last night.

"The Democratic Republic of the Sudan was exposed on Friday, July 2, to an act of armed aggression aimed at spreading chaos and overthrowing its legitimate government. The Sudanese government is in possession of definite proof and evidence which leave no doubt that this aggression was plotted and carried out by Libya," the broadcast said.

Libya "trained the perpetrators of the attempt and supplied them with arms, ammunition and means of transport," the complaint said.

"Some of those mercenaries, who held different nationaliti confessed that they had be trained in Libya by Libyan i structors. Others received trai ing outside Libya but unc Libyan direction," it added.

The complaint said that abo 1,000 "mercenaries" well equipp with modern weapons took pa in the coup attempt. "The go ernment categorically sta that not a single Sudanese s dier on active service in t armed forces participated in t invasion," it said.

It told the league that t Sudan has asked the UN Secur Council to "condemn . . . t criminal aggression" and "take all necessary steps prevent a recurrence."

Sudanese security forces tod arrested one of the leaders the coup.

The captive, said by Omdur radio to be "one of the m wanted rebels," was identified former army Capt. Bushra dullah, who allegedly took p in a previous attempt to top Gen. Numeiri last September.

In a radio broadcast to t nation yesterday, Gen. Num said that the death toll in t coup attempt was "in t hundreds." The newspaper Sahafa reported that about persons had been killed in t fighting.

Yesterday, Mr. Sadat sent message to Gen. Nume throwing Egypt's support behi the Sudanese regime and e pressed readiness to "respo fully to any request" by t Sudanese President.

Commandos' Reputation

(Continued from Page 1)

duce something like an extended buddy system of family feeling. The fact that the only commando to die in the raid was a colonel, shot in the back while storming the terminal with his men, is an example of the kind of courage the commando force demands.

Gen. Shomron himself, born on a kibbutz near the southern end of the Sea of Galilee, has fought in every one of Israel's wars except the 1948 war of independence—when he was 11.

He was a paratrooper in the 1956 Sinai campaign; commanded a reconnaissance unit in an armored division during the Six-Day War of 1967, when he was the first man to reach the northern sector of the Suez Canal on the fourth day of the war.

In 1971, after serving in a senior general staff post, he took command of an armored brigade; as a brigade commander on the southern front in the October, 1973, war, he helped complete the encirclement of Egypt's Third Army.

Associated Press.

STANDING TRIBUTE — Members of the Israeli Knesset rise to honor casualties.

Israel Backs Uganda Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

the aggression . . . her," declared in his message, broadcast by the Kampala radio.

British Statement

LONDON, July 5 (UPI).—The British government, in a first reaction to the rescue of hostages at Entebbe Airport, said today it was "very pleased" that the lives had been saved.

"We are very pleased that the hostages' lives have been saved and that the hijacking attempt failed," a one-line government statement said.

Vorster Sends Message

JOHANNESBURG, July 5 (Reuters).—South African Prime Minister John Vorster today sent a message of congratulations to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on the Uganda raid.

Officials at Mr. Vorster's Pretoria office declined to reveal details of the telegram.

In April of this year, Mr. Vorster made an official visit to Israel, and South African-Israeli relations are extremely cordial.

Tito Foe Gets Prison Term Of 20 Years

Dapcevic Sentenced After Treason Trial

BELGRADE, July 5 (WP).—Vlado Dapcevic, a leading foe of President Tito, was sentenced today to death on treason charges. But the court promptly commuted the sentence to 20 years of "strict imprisonment."

Mr. Dapcevic, 62, angrily denounced the trial as a "crime," shouting at the judges, "This is shameful. The entire process was false from the beginning to the end."

The court had earlier dismissed motions by defense attorney Jovan Barovic that charges be dismissed because Mr. Dapcevic's activities were conducted abroad and because he was kidnapped by Yugoslav agents while visiting Romania and forcibly taken across the border into Yugoslavia.

Frequent Contacts

Mr. Dapcevic, who lived in exile since 1958 until he was caught last summer, was one of the most prominent pro-Soviet Communist Yugoslav politicians. The indictment read in court today spoke about his frequent contacts with unnamed senior officials of various East European governments.

His appeal to Nikita Khrushchev, then secretary-general of the Soviet party, to have Moscow formally recognize the Yugoslav exiles as the rightful Communist party of Yugoslavia, was dismissed by a message from Khrushchev: "This would not be opportune, for the time being."

Mr. Dapcevic was one of a few prominent Yugoslavs to side with the Russians in the Tito-Stalin feud of 1948. He and Gen. Arso Jovanovic, the chief of staff of the armed forces, made an abortive attempt to escape by car to Romania. Gen. Jovanovic was shot by Yugoslav border guards while Mr. Dapcevic was apprehended and sentenced to 20 years in jail.

After a thaw in Yugoslav-Soviet relations, he was released from jail in 1956 but two years later he and a group of anti-Tito Yugoslavs fled to Albania and then went to Moscow. In 1968, under obscure circumstances, he left the Soviet Union for the West and settled in Brussels, apparently following a dispute with Soviet leaders.

According to the indictment read in the court today, Mr. Dapcevic was one of the key organizers of Stalinist émigrés and had created a number of clandestine groups "with the intent, by force and other anti-constitutional means, to overthrow" the Tito government.

Held Meetings

Until last year, according to the indictment, he had visited all East European capitals in an effort to organize Yugoslav émigrés. Several important Yugoslavs who live in the Soviet Union, specifically *Mileta Perovic and Jole* Stanisic, who is professor at the Leningrad University, have held meetings in Paris with Mr. Dapcevic.

Mr. Dapcevic and Mr. Perovic have jointly drafted a program for an illegal Yugoslav Communist party which held a congress in the city of Bar, in Yugoslavia, two years ago, the indictment said.

In an angry outburst that the judge was unable to interrupt, Mr. Dapcevic denounced the trial as a "fabrication," adding:

"Everything done here was illegal. You have not permitted any of my witnesses to testify. You did not have any evidence. This is simply a crime. You've done it to curry favor with Soviet leaders."

His Belgian wife, Micheline, was present in court today along with a number of Western and East European correspondents. Mr. Dapcevic has acquired Belgian citizenship but, since he had never renounced his Yugoslav citizenship, he was tried as a Yugoslav.

United Press International.

BOTTOM'S UP—Deep cracks in the bed of the Pitsford Reservoir in Northampton, England, illustrate the result of the drought. The reservoir is at a third of capacity.

Drought, Heat Persist Throughout Europe

LONDON, July 5 (UPI).—Throughout nearly all of Continental Europe, Britain and Ireland, the worst drought in generations remained unbroken today.

Portugal began cutting off all electric power for regular periods because there was too little water to run hydroelectric plants.

Barges on the Elbe River sailed one-third full because the water was so low.

French officials said they would probably ban fireworks on Bastille Day, July 14, because of the fire hazard in tinder-dry conditions.

Bus Drivers

In Paris, bus drivers found no way to cool overheated cabs and many stayed home for the *fourth day in a row.*

Major forest fires broke out in Belgium today devastating hundreds of acres near the West German and Luxembourg borders. German troops joined with Belgian troops, state police and firemen to fight the three-kilometer-wide fire near Vielsalm.

Thunderstorms broke in several areas—in the West German state of Hesse thousands of persons flocked out onto their *balconies to watch the "strange* event."

But the crusted earth could not absorb the rain and destructive flash floods resulted.

Water in Places

The unbroken heat wave reached into Poland and south into Austria, with temperatures of 90 degrees Fahrenheit (32C) or higher nearly everywhere. But not every country was stricken to the same degree by the drought, which in Britain and France is the worst since 1725.

The Netherlands had plenty of water—there are numerous river mouths and canals. Greece was unusually wet.

In Helsinki, where last year at this time the temperature was in the 90s, the high reading today was 68 F (20C). Finland's summer has been cooler than usual.

Sweden is slightly dry but cooler than most, with a Stockholm temperature of 70 F (21 C). Copenhagen had a moderate 79 F (26 C) but Danish farmers joined their colleagues in parched lands in worrying about crops.

Water rationing has started in some spots and is being officially considered in others. Restrictions exist almost everywhere—near Louvain, Belgium, a man was fined $150 today for sprinkling his lawn.

United Press International.

The bed of the Rhine River, which has been receding by about five centimeters a day, is explored yesterday.

After Leak Involving Cabinet Discussion

Callaghan Agrees to Reform of U.K. Official Secrets Law

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, July 5 (NYT).—Prime Minister James Callaghan has agreed to support reform of the official Secrets Act of 1911, Britain's sweeping and controversial law protecting government documents from public disclosure.

The decision represents a potentially significant change in Mr. Callaghan's position. But it was not immediately clear what reforms Mr. Callaghan had in mind or whether they would lead to a freer flow of information to the public and a more open British government.

Mr. Callaghan acknowledged to the House of Commons recently that it was he who had been holding up a government decision on whether to review and revise the act, one of the toughest in the Western world. He said he has decided to go ahead because of the recent publication of an article based on leaked minutes of secret Cabinet *meetings in April and May.*

The article, which appeared in the June 17 issue of the magazine New Society, described in detail how the Cabinet decided to postpone a major plan to improve child benefits.

Callaghan Furious

The Prime Minister was furious over the leak and has asked Scotland Yard to find the source of it. In addition, he told the House of Commons, he now wants to reform the Official Secrets Act, limiting its coverage but, at the same time, making it a more effective weapon against certain kinds of unauthorized disclosure.

In its present form, the act makes it a crime to publish any government information, even of the most trivial kind, without official approval. A committee headed by Lord Franks recommended in 1972 that such protection be granted only to specific categories such as national security and foreign affairs. It also suggested sanctions against the unauthorized release or receipt of Cabinet documents.

While nearly everyone here believes that simplification of the law is long overdue, there are those who fear that tightening certain types of information, including the gist of Cabinet deliberations, will make it even more difficult for newspapers to obtain information on important subjects and widen the gulf between the public and the decision-making processes of government.

It was to close this gap that someone risked censure and possibly his career by leaking the contents of the Cabinet meetings on child benefits to Frank Field, director of the Child Poverty Action Group.

Basis for Article

It is not clear whether Mr. Field received verbatim transcripts or a written summary of the meetings but it was enough to form the basis for an article on how the government arrived at its decision to postpone the child benefits plan, which was scheduled to take effect early next year.

The article embarrassed some members of the Cabinet, particularly Denis Healey, chancellor of the Exchequer. The article suggested that Mr. Healey had helped persuade the Cabinet to postpone the plan by arguing that labor unions were violently against putting it into effect next year, when in fact they were not.

The basic purpose of the plan is to simplify the complex system of child benefits, which now consists of a combination of tax concessions in the father's paycheck and direct payments to the mother.

U.K. Leader Visits Ulster For One Day

BELFAST, July 5 (UPI).—British Prime Minister James Callaghan, paying his first visit to Northern Ireland since taking over as government chief three months ago, talked to Belfast citizens and British soldiers today and reiterated government pledges not to pull out.

"British troops will remain so long as is necessary," he promised at a lunch for government workers and security force chiefs. "There will be no premature withdrawal of army units."

He promised there also will be no British economic pullout from a province where more than a tenth of the work force is jobless.

"Do not listen to foolish talk of economic withdrawal," he said. "It is totally untrue."

This was the first visit by a British government chief to the province since former Prime Minister Harold Wilson came here more than six months ago.

Mr. Callaghan came here with no advance publicity, for security reasons. His office in London called it a "routine" visit and said he planned to stay only a day.

Mr. Callaghan spent 40 minutes walking the guarded Belfast streets. Among the persons he talked to were businessmen who complained of delays in compensation payments for bombed buildings.

He also talked with British soldiers on duty in the streets. He told them they must be prepared to stay in Northern Ireland "until their difficult job is done."

Later, he met security officials and local politicians.

U.K. Miners Refuse To Resist Pay Ceiling

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, July 5 (Reuters).—Britain's coal miners' union today voted, 145 to 128, to reject a series of resolutions by its militant members, who are seeking to break the government's wage-restraint policy.

The resolutions at the miners' annual conference here had called for big wage increases despite the 4.5-per-cent limit on raises agreed upon by the Trades Union Congress and the Labor government.

14 Dissidents In Russia Send Salute to U.S.

MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI).—Fourteen Soviet political prisoners have sent congratulations to the American people on the Bicentennial, according to a statement from dissidents.

"Neither barbed wire, nor machine guns, nor watchtowers, nor guard dogs—nothing can prevent us, political prisoners of the U.S.S.R., from being together with you at this great hour of world history," the statement said.

The statement, distributed to Western correspondents, carried the names of prisoners that it said were incarcerated in several labor camps throughout the country.

Revived Authority, Economy Are Soares Goals in Portugal

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, July 5 (NYT).—Portugal's future premier, Mario Soares, believes the principal tasks facing his government will be to restore the authority of the state, to reach an understanding with labor and to revitalize the moribund economy.

The Socialist leader outlined his plans in an interview Friday after discussing the composition of the new government and its program with President-elect Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Gen. Eanes, 41-year-old army chief of staff, is to take office about July 15. He won last month's presidential election with 61.5 per cent of the vote and the support of the country's three main non-Communist parties.

The President-elect has said that he will call on Mr. Soares, whose Socialist party won last April's parliamentary election with 35 per cent of the vote, to form Portugal's first constitutional government since the overthrow of the rightist dictatorship April 25, 1974.

Mr. Soares, a 51-year-old lawyer, acknowledged that governing Portugal with a minority cabinet would not be easy.

'No Viable Alternative'

"What is in our favor is the fact there is no viable alternative," he declared, pointing out that his government could be defeated only if the Communists, the liberals and the conservatives all voted against it.

Under Portugal's new Constitution, the government's program must be presented to the Assembly of the Republic within 10 days after the nomination of the premier.

The Assembly has five days to debate the government's program, which can be rejected only by a majority of all the elected deputies.

Mr. Soares expressed confidence that he could obtain the support or at least the abstention of the majority of the 263 deputies. The Socialists hold 107 seats in the Assembly, or 25 votes short of a majority.

The Socialist leader said that he would hold talks with the leaders of all the other parliamentary groups in a move to win backing for what he has described as "a program of national reconstruction."

Nevertheless, he firmly rejected any government alliance with either the Communists or the liberals or the conservatives, even to obtain a parliamentary majority.

He reiterated his refusal to form "an alliance of the left" with the Communist party on the ground that Communists have not shown that they respect the rules of democracy. The Communists, who have 40 seats in the Assembly, have said that they will not support a Socialist government without consultation on the program.

Mr. Soares was equally adamant in ruling out an alliance with the liberal Popular Democratic party or the conservative Social Democratic Center.

Effect of a Coalition

An alliance with either would throw the Socialists' working-class support to the Communist party or even further to the left, Mr. Soares said. The results of the presidential election supported his assessment. The Socialists joined the Popular Democrats and the Social Democratic Center in backing Gen. Eanes, and lost a sizable percentage of their voters to the independent and populist candidates, Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo and Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho.

Both the Popular Democrats and the Social Democratic Center urged the formation of a coalition government without the Communists.

Mr. Soares declined to name any of the members of his future cabinet but said that it would include Socialists and independents, as well as some military men "chosen for their competence."

"We have to act quickly, give the people confidence," Mr. Soares said. He declared that he hoped to show concrete results by Oct. 15, when the National Assembly reconvenes.

Ford Ends Bicentennial Fete By Greeting 105 New Citizens

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 5 (AP).—President Ford wound up his participation in the weekend's Bicentennial celebration by personally greeting 105 new citizens today at Monticello, the *mountaintop home of the na*tion's third president.

"After two centuries, there is still something wonderful about being an American," President Ford said. New citizens from 23 countries took the citizenship oath, administered by Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell.

About 1,500 persons witnessed the ceremony on the front lawn at Monticello, built near Charlottesville by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Ford emphasized patriotic themes for the day after the country's 200th anniversary. But he also declared, "I see a growing danger to this country in the conformity of thought and taste and behavior. We need more encouragement and protection for individuality. The wealth we have of cultural, ethnic, religious and racial traditions are valuable counterbalances to the overpowering sameness and subordination of totalitarian societies."

Without a Master

Referring to the ideas of Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Ford said that the revolutionaries believed that men could be trusted to govern themselves without a master.

"This was the most revolutionary idea in the world at that time," Mr. Ford said. "It remains the most revolutionary idea in the world today."

The President traveled by helicopter yesterday to participate in a variety of Bicentennial events. He went to George Washington's wintering camp site at Valley Forge, Pa.; visited Philadelphia's Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and spoke from the deck of the aircraft carrier Forrestal in New York Harbor.

Later, the President ended the Bicentennial Day by watching a huge fireworks display on the National Mall in Washington.

Mall Is Jammed

By *official estimate* at least a million persons jammed the Mall, every vantage point in the area and the hills of Virginia across the Potomac River to watch the detonation of more than 20 tons of fireworks last night.

The National Park Service said that the display was perhaps 15 times bigger than any seen in this country, with more than 20,000 projectiles and thousands of ground displays fired from the area of the Washington Monument and from barges in the adjoining Tidal Basin.

Despite the gathering of so many persons in the Mall, officials said that the celebration was, for the most part, safe and nonviolent.

9 Die in U.K. Road Crash

SWINDON, England, July 5 (UPI).—Eight members of a family died in a car crash last night that killed a ninth man as well.

Behind the Loch Ness Hunt

Experts Explain Man's Need of Monsters

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—The expedition that is searching the murky depths of Loch Ness may not find the long-necked monster that has been said to surface into the Scottish mist now and again. But whether Nessie, as the monster is popularly called, is discovered or not, people will continue to believe in such creatures, as they have throughout recorded history.

A belief in monsters, psychologists say, seems to fulfill a universal human need to explain the unknown, to reach beyond the *dullness of ordinary* life, to give form to undefined fears and hopes for a brighter future.

Angus Hall, in the book "Monsters and Mythic Beasts," said: "We need creatures to inhabit that strange borderland between fact and fantasy, and our interest lies not so much in whether they really exist, but in the possibility that they may exist."

Dr. June Singer, a Chicago psychotherapist, observing that monster fantasies "lift us out of the known and give us the courage and imagination to create something new," said: "We need the Loch Ness monster the same way we need to make trips to the moon—to go beyond the known to what people have never before seen."

Extraterrestrial Push

"If there actually is a Loch Ness monster, it doesn't mean our fantasies will be stifled," said Dr. Gertrude Williams, a St. Louis psychologist. "We will simply look for something else. There's a whole push now for extraterrestrial life, for example."

Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, the child psychologist, whose recently published book "The Uses of Enchantment" describes the psychosocial importance of fairy tales, said that man creates monsters to give form to his anxieties.

"Unnamed anxieties are much more threatening than something to which we can attach a name and form," Dr. Bettelheim said. "Anything we know, or believe to know, is more comforting than the unknown."

As depicted by Mr. Hall in "Monsters and Mythic Beasts," dragons symbolized the struggle between deep-seated lusts and the demands of conscience. The mermaid was the ideal but unobtainable woman, warm and voluptuous on the surface but cold and elusive underneath.

Creation of Myth

Human beings formulated giants, said Daniel Farson, author of "Vampires, Zombies and Monster Men," in part out of a need to believe in and identify with larger-than-life human beings. Then, having created the monster, they had to create a myth by which it was conquered through dexterity or superior intelligence.

Ape monsters, as epitomized by King Kong, were "convenient repositories for all that is savage, ignoble and libidinous in man," enabling him to "exorcise the burden of his own frailties," said Dr. John Napier, a British anthropologist.

Monster worship, Dr. Napier explained, is ancient and primitive, a "universal of time and space." It permeates all societies regardless of their technological development and all classes of society regardless of intellect or ability.

"Flying saucers may be a modern phenomenon," Dr. Napier has written, "but they come from the same stable as Pegasus, the flying horse of Mount Helicon."

Polish Premier Hints at Lower Price Increases

WARSAW, July 5 (UPI).—Poland's Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today indicated that more moderate price increases than originally planned will soon be put into effect in Poland.

In a speech on the "International Day of Poland's Cooperatives," Mr. Jaroszewicz said that the nationwide discussion on the new prices has now yielded the first results.

"A major part of the people taking part in the discussion suggested to raise prices of meat, sugar, fish and poultry not as much as it was planned before," he said.

The Premier's proposal submitted to the parliament June 24 to hike prices of meat and fish by 69 per cent, sugar by 51 per cent, butter by 50 per cent and poultry by 30 per cent triggered rioting in the city of Radom, 110 kilometers from Warsaw.

The proposal was canceled by the Premier within 24 hours. The new and more moderate price increases will include a hike of the bread price termed as "unrealistically low" by the Premier.

Dissident Prelate Attacks Vatican Over Doctrines

GENEVA, July 5 (Reuters).—The controversial rightist archbishop, the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, defied papal displeasure about his doctrines and a ban on preaching when he attacked the Vatican in a sermon heard by 3,000 persons here yesterday.

The French archbishop, who has founded a seminary in Switzerland, told his congregation in an exhibition hall here that the Vatican was deviating from Catholic doctrines in the name of "modernization and liberalism."

His sermon defied an order by the Most Rev. Pierre Mamie, the Bishop of Lausanne, forbidding the archbishop from preaching anywhere in Switzerland and dissolving his seminary in Econe.

The Pope last week banned the archbishop from ordaining priests and said that his doctrines were false and damaged the entire church.

Meat Prices Rise By Average of 30% in Hungary

BUDAPEST, July 5 (UPI).—A 30-per-cent average increase in meat prices went into effect in Hungary today without any signs of unrest.

One and a half weeks ago, a planned 60-per-cent average increase of food prices led to workers' protests and riots in Poland.

In Hungary, unlike Poland, the meat-price increases have been expected for some time because of rising production costs. Nepszabadsag, the Communist party newspaper, said: "Even the farmers used to buy the meat cheaper in the shops than producing it on their farm."

The biggest increase was for pork, which went up from 44 forints ($2.20) to 62 forints $3.10) a kilo. Also affected were chicken, fish and beef products.

The number of pigs in Hungary diminished by 1 million in the last 15 months because farmers thought the meat prices no longer covered their production costs, government sources said.

Le Monde U.S. Special

PARIS, July 5 (IHT).—The French newspaper Le Monde has just published an 18-page special English edition to celebrate the American Bicentennial. The edition, containing articles by leading Frenchmen and Americans, can be obtained for 5 francs by writing to the Services-Ventes Etranger, Le Monde, 5 Rue des Italiens, 75009 Paris.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Tuesday, July 6, 1976

Response to Terror

When there is no enforcement of lawful behavior, those afflicted will take the law into their own hands. So it was this weekend at Uganda's Entebbe Airport, so it continues in the destructive hatred engulfing the once placid society of Lebanon.

Israel's armed forces launched an extraordinarily daring and courageous lightning raid into the heart of Africa to accomplish what all the mechanisms of diplomacy had been unable to accomplish: safe release of more than 100 airline passengers and crew held hostage by pro-Palestinian terrorists.

Against the predictable—and hypocritical—cries of "violation of international law," the Israelis have every justification to take any step within their power to neutralize the criminal behavior of hijackers who ruthlessly and habitually endanger innocent lives. In the Entebbe incident, they succeeded magnificently.

* * *

The lawlessness of Lebanon defies such direct remedies. Yet another international effort—the pan-Arab "peace-keeping" force—has failed to break the momentum of killing which is destroying a whole nation.

The list of abortive mediations in this civil collision is long and discouraging. Negotiations among the indigenous factions, resulting in the election of a new President who has not even managed to take office, brought only a brief interruption in the combat. French, U.S., Syrian and Libyan good offices were all brought to bear; each at one time or another appeared to be achieving some amelioration in the violence, only to fall back against the suspicious trigger-happy anarchy that seems to be the only reality of Lebanon today.

Syrian military intervention, first clandestine, later open and massive, brought no relief. Entrenched and heavily armed Palestinian units, fearful of being destroyed by their nominal allies of the Arab world, gave new heart and muscle to the Lebanese leftists, thus setting up an alignment of forces that already threatens to carry the battlefield far outside Lebanon's frontiers. Reversion to the desperate tactic of hijacking a commercial airliner and bargaining with its passengers as hostages is only an indication of what frustrated fanatics can do.

* * *

Almost the only diplomatic instrumentality that has been held aloof from this tragic fray is the one most centrally responsible for international peace-keeping, the UN Security Council. Five times this year the members of the Security Council have cast their glazed eyes over the Middle East in sterile debates, not once taking notice of the most serious threat to the security of the region. The reason is obvious: Arab governments and big powers alike are so torn in their diverse assessments of what could be done that all found it more convenient to do nothing collectively.

A Security Council consensus at this late hour might be the only remaining means to convince Lebanon's Christian militias and the leftist-Palestinian alignment—and their foreign partisans—that they stand no hope of serving their interests by continuing suicidal assaults. Until such a consensus is attempted, the international community cannot claim to have exhausted its resources to contain an explosive conflict.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Kissinger Thesis

In a major speech in London, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger undertook a redefinition of his foreign policy, which has become a major issue in the presidential campaign. It was a redefinition that attempted to respond both to recent criticisms by the likely Democratic candidate, Jimmy Carter, and to heavy assault from the Republican presidential challenger, Ronald Reagan.

Kissinger wisely refused to yield ground to his critics on the need "vigorously to pursue" the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) with the Soviet Union. The Secretary of state argued that a balance now exists between Soviet and U.S. strategic forces. A further buildup will lead not to political gains by either side but only to a new balance at a higher level of expenditure and uncertainty.

Arguing against "illusions of impotence" that would paralyze the Western will to resist Soviet expansionism, Kissinger noted that at the same time "We seek to resolve conflicts and disputes through negotiation, and . . . by expanding the areas of constructive relations. These two dimensions are mutually reinforcing."

Kissinger's defense of his "détente" policy toward Moscow—a word he did not hesitate to use—rejects the Reagan charges of administration gullibility. He emphasized that détente had always been viewed as an "adversary relationship" and that "as far ahead as we can see, we will live in a twilight area between tranquillity and open confrontation."

While challenging the Reagan thesis, Kissinger identified himself with the Carter view that the unity of the industrial democracies—the United States, West Europe and Japan— must be the centerpiece of U.S. foreign policy. It is the necessary basis both for East-West and North-South relations.

As a prescription for the future, the foreign policy outlined by Kissinger is one with which few Americans will quarrel. But neither in East-West nor in West-West relations is it an accurate description of what has gone on in the past. The commitment to allied unity was often proclaimed, but just as often honored in the breach.

Illusions about détente, now denounced, often were nurtured in the Nixon era. But as redefined now, the foreign policy outlined by Kissinger could become the basis for a national consensus after a Ford-Carter contest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

200 and a Day

The wake of the magnificent tall ships and their flotilla of escort vessels had faded into the choppy waters of the harbor after a breathtaking spectacle. So it will be with the idealism of this Bicentennial if we, the people of the United States, fail in conscious effort to sustain and broaden the vision of our forefathers.

It is a telling—and regrettable—point about the spirit in which the nation approached these anniversary celebrations that no significant tangible symbol will be left behind, for the betterment of the national life, the well-being of its citizens. A wide variety of enduring public improvements could have been proposed to mark our revolution at 200 years; but none came to fruition.

But regrets on this point need not be excessive, for no tangible monument could embody what the American Revolution was all about. It is only we ourselves, and the generations ahead for whom we are preparing the way, who can do that. The ideals of independence, individual liberty, equality of justice and of opportunity and democratic government under law—these ideals can be sustained only through the unceasing vigilance and effort of those now alive and yet unborn.

Four score and seven years after the men in Philadelphia raised the banner of freedom, another great American stood at the cemetery of a Pennsylvania battlefield and spoke the challenge of our continuing revolution: "It is for us the living . . . to be dedicated here to the unfinished work . . . thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us . . . that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel's Daring Feat

The Air France hijackers committed piracy and were on the point of committing murder. Gen. Amin (if the testimony of released hostages is to be believed) was playing a totally exploitive, malevolent role. The hijackers' piracy was becoming his piracy, too. So the Israeli government turned pirates for a day: and with brilliant success. The end result is a moral and diplomatic nullity but a practical triumph. For 36 minutes, on a hot airfield in the middle of Africa, we have seen a tinpot dictator and a terrorist gang brutally humiliated. And condemnation seems somehow irrelevant. They got what they asked for.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 6, 1901

NEW YORK.—The intense heat which prevailed here caused many deaths from heatstroke. These strokes result from the action of the sun on the nerve centers, which become congested under the circumstances. This congestion is at times severe enough to cause death. The treatment consists of cooling the head and applying leeches behind the ears. Louis XIV was saved from a severe heatstroke in this manner.

Fifty Years Ago

July 6, 1926

PARIS.—The age-old question of whether the planet Mars is inhabited will be solved in August. This is the conviction of Richard Klegin, the American who says he invented the rapid camera with which he plans to photograph Mars under the favorable conditions of the coming months. The enlarged photographs, he claims, will reveal the secrets that the "War Planet" has hitherto hidden from the inhabitants of earth.

A Romanian Views the Italian Communists

By Silviu Brucan

BUCHAREST.—The world has come a long way since the Communist Manifesto: A Communist party has won enough votes to qualify for a role in the Italian government and yet is not pressing for places in the Cabinet. *Something unusual must have occurred that neither Marx nor Lenin had ever anticipated.* For a contemporary Marxist, it is a fascinating venture to try to find the explanation of this new political phenomenon.

Italy is undoubtedly going through the classical *objective* crisis in which the old ruling class can no longer effectively govern and has lost faith in its ability to do so, while the masses are fed up with the ensuing chaos and are ready for a change. Whether the *subjective* forces will be able to turn these conditions into a real change of guard is still an open question. The challenge is formidable and without precedent; powerful internal and external forces oppose such a change.

Here we have a rarity in political history, a Communist party being legally called to a role in power through a popular vote in an advanced capitalist society.

Social revolutions have always constituted focal points of international conflict, particularly when the area is of strategic importance.

Indeed, Italy may be the first crack in the Western world—the *core* of the capitalist system, which has been privileged by *historical conditions to fully benefit* from the Industrial Revolution and to thus become highly developed and rich, whereas the rest of the world remained less developed or backward. Up to now, the core has successfully survived the great revolutionary sweep of the aftermath of World Wars I and II.

Lenin was perfectly aware that the revolutions he advocated in the "weakest links" of the imperialist chain could never change the international system, and thus, as he put it, "Only the triumph of revolution, at least in several advanced countries, could make socialism capable of exercising a decisive influence upon world politics."

This is why the program and strategy of Italian Communism must be necessarily different from any previous revolutionary experience or model of socialist society. The party leader, Enrico Berlinguer, has repeatedly stated that in Italy not only the advance toward socialism but also the building of socialist society must be undertaken by the working class in a pluralistic and democratic system. This is essentially the meaning of the "historical compromise" with the Roman Catholic masses and the Christian Democratic party.

As for the commitment not to effect radical changes in the present stage, either in Italian society or in Italy's membership in NATO and the European Economic Community, here again objective conditions require an adaptation of strategy. We live in a world in which we witness a growing interdependence among nations as well as an increasing interaction between domestic and foreign policy. Such new conditions are bound to alter both the theory of social revolution and the strategy to insure its success.

The Chilean experiment has dramatically demonstrated that while internal conditions may be decisive for the *outbreak* of a revolution, the further consolidation and success of the new socialist power largely depend on external factors, such as the world structure of power, as reflected in the region, and the international economic and financial support or lack of it.

Even with the best possible internal policies, the government of Salvador Allende Gossens could not long survive the economic blockade, the manipulations of its main export item, copper, from London and New York, the lack of credits, the slow but steady strangulation of its economy and currency by the international mechanism controlled by the United States. The Central Intelligence Agency operation against Dr. Allende was just an appendix of that all-out "war of attrition."

In this context, one could well say that the French Socialist leader François Mitterrand's defeat in the 1974 French presidential elections was a happy occasion. *Indeed, what could the candidate of the united Communist-Socialist front achieve as president of France in a regional system dominated by NATO and the EEC, totally hostile and perfectly capable of choking the French economy and squeezing the franc like a lemon?*

Social Change

I submit that the only option for Mr. Mitterrand to survive could have been to show that he could run the capitalist system as well as Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, perhaps even better. From the viewpoint of revolution, however, that would have been a setback for many years to come.

This is not to say that nowadays social change in the West is no longer a practical proposition. It simply means that in an interdependent world, conditions for a successful revolution must be ripe not only internally, but externally too.

The logical conclusion is that in Western Europe socialism must advance on a broad front, not only internally but also externally, perhaps on what is called the Mediterranean flank stretching from Portugal and Spain through France, Italy and Greece.

In all these countries, Communist parties are strong, while the *Socialists are more radical* than their fellow members in the north, thus making way for a united left. The main question for Communists in these countries is not the advent to power, which will be easy, but the consolidation in power, which will be difficult.

Silviu Brucan, who until recently was visiting professor of government at Dartmouth, is professor of social sciences at the University of Bucharest. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

McNamara's Future

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON.—Perhaps no one in the international community is watching the outcome of the U.S. elections more closely than World Bank president Robert S. McNamara.

To put it succinctly: A Republican victory might precipitate McNamara's resignation. But a Jimmy Carter presidency, conceivably, could lead to a third five-year term beginning in the spring of 1978. At a minimum, a Democratic administration might encourage McNamara to stay on for three years past his present term, or until he is 65.

It is no secret in Washington that McNamara has been very unhappy in the past few years of the Nixon-Ford administrations. White House policy toward the World Bank has been dominated by Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, who believes that McNamara seeks an expansion of Bank lending exceeding the bounds of prudent management.

Bitter Debate

Early in May, after a bitter closed-door debate, the United States forced the Bank to limit its lending plans to $6.8 billion for the next fiscal year, up $800 million from this year.

And even that relatively small increment will be approved only when the World Bank adopts a more austere posture, including shortened maturity periods and accelerated repayment schedules. On top of it all, the World Bank *will have to charge a higher interest rate*, based on what it must itself pay for money.

Simon regards these as minimum procedural requirements of sound banking. But the State Department fears that the restrictions will force a curtailment in the Bank's efforts.

As of now, however, the Treasury plays the dominant U.S. role at the Bank. This is a pattern going back to the founding of the Bretton Woods institutions, when the New York financial community successfully lobbied for Treasury control as the only way to assure the salability of the Bank's bonds.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Under Secretary Charles Robinson would like to gain more influence at the Bank and the International Monetary Fund, on the logical theory that both the World Bank and IMF make decisions on international economic matters closely related to U.S. foreign policy.

Although Kissinger and McNamara have been friends over the years, Kissinger has not been able to intervene effectively against Simon on McNamara's behalf.

There is more than a personality clash involved in this power contest. The World Bank's efforts to generate economic improvement in the poor countries involve government planning, and a redistribution of wealth and resources from the rich to the poor.

This runs counter to the Simon economic philosophy, which is oriented to the private sector. But beyond that, Simon feels that McNamara's plans have a grandiose quality, carrying the World Bank's commitments beyond the "callable capital" available to the Bank.

If there should be defaults on Bank loans, the Bank can "call" the capital put up by its sponsors. And since the United States is the *biggest backer, Simon feels* he has the right, as the U.S. governor for the Bank, to point to any weaknesses in its technical structure.

Bank officials bitterly contest the thrust of Simon's complaints. They claim with some justice that the World Bank has a super credit rating in world markets, and that its loans have never exceeded its authorized capital and earnings.

But would that still be so if the Bank expanded according to the McNamara blueprint? Some Europeans, including the French, have come around to the U.S. view that McNamara's vision of the Bank's role was getting out of hand.

McNamara—a great favorite of the less developed countries—proposed a general capital increase by 1980 that would have doubled today's authorized capital of just under $31 billion. Simon balked.

He forced approval of a much lesser figure—only $8.3 billion along with the newly circumscribed lending and interest rate regulations.

Perhaps not unnaturally, McNamara feels that he is being harassed by Simon, who also made a public issue of high salaries paid to the World Bank and IMF staff. At the Bank and IMF, this was considered a low blow.

More important, the United States has fallen $55 million behind on its pledged contribution to the current "replenishment" of funds for the International Development Association (IDA), the soft-loan World Bank affiliate.

'Shocking'

"This IDA situation is just shocking," says a Ford administration official, "and I don't know how to cope with it." A congressman who favors meeting the full IDA commitment explains with a shrug: "Subsidized lending for foreign aid doesn't have many constituents in my district or any others."

Whatever happens to the IDA appropriation, World Bank sources think it likely that McNamara might quit early in a new Ford *administration, even if Simon* retires as now planned. A Reagan administration would be even less sympathetic to international economic aid.

But Jimmy Carter, who in a recent foreign policy speech backed increased support for IDA, might give McNamara a new lease on life if he becomes president. As World Bank staff people note approvingly, some Carter advisers—such as Zbigniew Brzezinski of the Trilateral Commission and Richard Gardner of Columbia University—are strong internationalists.

Letters

Garcia Lorca Tribute

Re the report on the popular tribute to Federico Garcia Lorca (IHT, June 9) it contained two errors which affect me directly:

• It was myself and not the actress, Nuria Espert, who commented on the fact, that after 40 years of silence we had been allowed half an hour for the tribute.

• The writer of the article attributes to me the phrase: "Spain has the best poets in all of Europe." It was my uncle, Garcia Lorca, who wrote this in a letter to the great poet Miguel Hernandez, who died in prison in 1940, and I quoted it as such. Correctly translated the phrase is: "Today, the *most* beautiful poetry in Europe is being written in Spain."

I quoted that phrase to back up my argument, that one of the finalities of those who started the Civil War was to eradicate the artistic creativity of Spaniards, one of the few things which after so many centuries of decadence, had held up the name of our country on a level with others.

MANUEL FERNANDEZ-MONTESINOS GARCIA.
Madrid.

Editor's Note: The writer of the article, Mary Peirson Kennedy, says that Miss Espert also made the comment on "40 years of silence," as did others, including Mr. Fernandez-Montesinos. Mrs. Kennedy agrees that Mr. Fernandez-Montesinos did attribute the quote on Spanish poetry to his uncle. Unfortunately, for space reasons, not all of Mr. Fernandez-Montesinos' remarks were included in the article; however, the questioned quote is attested to by the writer's notes and other observers at the homage to Garcia Lorca at Fuente Vaqueros.

Red Bard of Avon

In his, as usual, fascinating dispatch from Moscow (IHT, 23 June), the L.A. Times correspondent, Robert Toth, refers to the espionage character of "The Mole." He figured in John Le Carre's spy thriller, and now is given nonfiction beatification by a Soviet writer named Alexander Krivitsky. Toth reports that, "He quotes Marx, who wrote of the revolutionary: 'You are digging well, old mole . . .'"

I wonder how much has been lost when this moved from the Russian to the German and then back into the English. For, I take it, that Marx's original reference was to a line in Shakespeare which he liked. It occurs in "Hamlet" (Act One, Scene Five), but there it is merely: "*Well said, old mole!*..." True, revolutionaries like to convert words into deeds, and the move from saying to subverting is usually made faster than one can say "Das Kapital." Shakespeare did go on, in the same line, to add: "Canst work i' the earth so fast?" So here we have unearthed the truth at last—not Sorge or Philby, not Marx or Engels, but the Bard of Avon is the true patron saint of the Underground.

MELVIN J. LASKY.
London.

Connally On Ticket With Ford?

By Evans and Novak

HAUPPAUGE, N.Y.—Only minutes after former Texas Gov. John B. Connally laid them in the aisles last week with a slam-bang attack on Jimmy Carter, spiced with uplifting optimism about a Republican victory in November, party leaders in this conservative Republican stronghold were quietly promoting a Ford-Connally presidential ticket.

Calling Connally's 30-minute off-the-cuff pep talk "the greatest ever" delivered in Suffolk County (where Ronald Reagan read his speech last October), Edwin M. (Buzz) Schwenk, county Republican leader, told us that Connally is the "obvious" vice-presidential choice if President Ford wins the presidential nomination.

Indeed, added Schwenk, Connally's presumed Southern appeal was by far the best Republican riposte to Carter's own Dixie accent. This was true, he said, even if Reagan did not mean what he said in Mississippi nearly two weeks ago, that there was "no way" he himself would accept the second spot on a Ford ticket.

Schwenk's studied enthusiasm for Connally as Mr. Ford's running mate followed the party's annual fund-raising banquet here which netted over $200,000. Republican operatives here felt the mere fact that Schwenk privately plugged a Ford-Connally ticket strongly implied that he and six other uncommitted delegates to the Republican National Convention are locked up for the President. Schwenk refused to tell us when or how the seven delegates he heads—nearly half this state's acknowledged uncommitted bloc of delegates—would finally make their decision. But others among the seven said privately that, barring some totally unexpected development, all would move into the Ford camp en bloc, denying Reagan a delegate conquest which would have carried immense rewards, both arithmetical and psychological.

What gives the project a solid foundation is Connally's acceptance by most Republican conservatives, including Reaganites, plus Connally's unique assets as a Southern counterpart to Carter. The problem is Reagan—and Connally's political immobility. If Reagan loses the presidential nomination, the vice-presidential spot would be his for the asking, no matter what Mr. Ford—or any other anti-Reagan Republican—wanted.

Far more subtle, however, is the problem of Connally having to remain politically blind, deaf and dumb. Connally must scrupulously preserve his present neutrality in the Ford-Reagan battle. The slightest move toward Mr. Ford, for example, would alienate most Reagan delegates and automatically bar the vice-presidential door. Likewise, undercover campaigning by Connally for the vice-presidential nomination—conceivable only if Mr. Ford beats Reagan—would expose him to similar alienation.

Indeed, to position himself most advantageously would require Connally to ingratiate himself with the Reagan camp by supporting Reagan for the presidential nomination. But overt support for Reagan might actually help Reagan beat Mr. Ford—and at the very least would turn the President against Connally.

Thus, Connally maintained strict neutrality at a predinner press conference here, but his praise for Mr. Ford as President ("a very excellent job... a whale of a record") seemed downright fulsome compared to Connally's judgment only several months ago.

Beyond that Connally dare not go, leaving him in a political posture of suspended animation, dependent on the winds of fortune. Even that posture, however, finds him closer to a return to political power than at any time since a federal court cleared him of political bribery charges in 1975.

The pro-Connally enthusiasm of more than 2,000 Republicans here last week—a small turnout—showed how pathetically eager the Republicans are for some signal somewhere that the 1976 election is not already wrapped up for Jimmy Carter. Connally's rhetoric supplied it.

Such spellbinding fervor, absent in the gray pedestrianism of Mr. Ford's White House, might rescue a Ford presidential campaign from insufferable boredom. To Buzz Schwenk and some other Republicans here, that is almost as important as Connally's conservative regionalism. And to Connally, it means an unlikely but potentially strategic base in the Northeast for a possible Ford-Connally ticket.

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هكذا في الأصل

With Sadat's Authorization

ftist Ex-Officer Heads Egypt's Opposition

Thomas W. Lippman

...O, July 5 (WP).—A ... member of the original ... of officers who helped ... Abdel Nasser overthrow ...gyptian monarchy in 1952 ... returned to political ...ence as the leader of a ...tist organization that op... many of the policies of the ... government.

Khaled Mohieddin, 55, a ...cavalry officer who was ... selected to head the ...l Progressive Unionists, ... three political groupings ... whose creation was authorized in March by President Anwar Sadat.

In his new role he exerts little, if any, direct influence on the course of Egyptian affairs, but he hopes to change that by leading his group to a strong showing against government candidates in this fall's parliamentary elections.

The People's Assembly, thoroughly dominated by supporters of Mr. Sadat, "will move left this year," Mr. Mohieddin predicted in an interview. The Egyptian people, he said, are disillusioned with the results of Mr. Sadat's economic open-door policy, which has benefited only the "parasite classes and land speculators" and will show their feelings in their votes this October.

New Political Phase

That kind of talk is unusual in contemporary Egypt but is likely to become more common as the country moves into the new political phase introduced by Mr. Sadat when he authorized the creation of the new political groupings.

Egypt abolished political parties after the revolution and the new groups are not officially classified as parties. During the national debate that preceded their establishment, many Egyptians who remember the misdeeds of the old prerevolutionary parties, warned that a return to the party system would be a disservice to the country.

Mr. Sadat, who has been gradually liberalizing the political climate, decided instead to authorize the creation of three "forums" or "platforms" within the Arab Socialist Union, the country's sole legal political body since it was created by Nasser.

Egypt Not Ready

Egypt is not ready for U.S.-style democracy, he said at the time, but the creation of the forums would allow the expression of differing opinions and promote healthy debate.

Beneath their cumbersome official names, the three forums are commonly referred to as right, center and left, and the full weight of the pro-Sadat political establishment has come down heavily in the center group. Its leader is Mr. Sadat's Premier, Mamdouh Salem, and its secretary-general is Mahmoud Abu Wafia, Mr. Sadat's brother in law.

The government-controlled press supports the center and regularly attacks Mr. Mohieddin. The Sheikhs of mosques all over Egypt are reportedly urged in Friday sermons not to join the leftist forum.

Long-term Changes

Under the circumstances, Mr. Mohieddin said, the creation of the forums is hardly true democracy, but "it's a start. It's not bad. I have the right to come down into the street and present my program, which I didn't have before. And after the elections, we will be a political party, whether they call it that or not. We will make our views known and we will have our supporters in the Assembly."

He said that his group has no hope of winning a majority of the 350 seats—analysts say that 10 per cent would be too high a goal—but that he is aiming less for short-run political gains than for long-term changes in attitude among the Egyptian people.

Mr. Mohieddin and Mr. Sadat were both members of the Free Officers who joined Nasser in ousting King Farouk, but they had a political falling out over the course of the revolution shortly afterward and have usually been at odds since then.

But he retained his membership in the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, which made him eligible for selection to head the leftist forum. It is taken for granted that Mr. Sadat personally approved this choice.

A theory is that Mr. Sadat consented because Mr. Mohieddin, despite his devout adherence to Islam, is known throughout Egypt as a Communist, which makes it impossible for him to win any widespread political support. In this view, Mr. Mohieddin is more a liability than an asset to the leftist group, which would be more dangerous to Mr. Sadat if led by a proponent of some nationalist or Nasserite program that was not associated in the popular mind with atheistic Communism.

"Ours is a leftist program but not a Marxist program," Mr. Mohieddin said. "We have 30,000 members and we are aiming for 100,000. About 600 of them are Marxists, a very small percentage."

Mr. Mohieddin said that he knows exactly how far he is permitted to go in espousing leftist positions and opposing the government, although he did not say how far that was. "We have to work within the system," he said. "There are points beyond which we cannot go. They can finish us off any time. But what would be the results of that?"

oni Slonimski, Polish Poet, ed in Collision

SAW, July 5 (UPI).—Slonimski, 81, Poland's poet, died yesterday in a ...sh, the Union of Polish ... said today.

Slonimski's chauffeur-driv... collided with another car ...ere. He was taken to a ...l where he died, the ...man said.

Slonimski's books have ...idely published in Poland ... was attacked in 1968 by ... Communist party leader ...law Gomulka because Mr. ...ski disagreed with purges ...s of Jewish descent from ...obs following the Israeli-...n conflict.

Slonimski was also criticiz... the government for having ...tellectuals in opposing ...s in the Constitution that ... the guiding role of the ...nist party.

...ecent years, Mr. Slonimski ...ly allowed to write for the ... Catholic weekly news... Tygodnik Katolicki.

Khans K. Kruus

SCOW, July 5 (UPI).—K. Kruus, 84, one-time ...n foreign minister and a ...r member of the Estonian ...nist party, died Wednes... according to the newspaper ...kaya Estonia, which reach... ...scow yesterday.

Nannette Storey

SHINGTON, July 5 (WP).—...ette Francis Hart Storey, ... artist and accomplished ...h linguist, died June 21 of ... at her farmhouse ... southern Spain.

Storey designed and oper... ...eral Army Special Service ... France in the 1950s. She ...own in Madrid as an ac... ...shed flamenco guitarist ...ancer and was a popular ...

Associated Press.

COW WASH—A do-it-yourself cow washing machine has been installed in a Danish dairy. Water-gushing, rotating brushes do the work. The dairyman reports that the cows seem to like their baths. Wonder how they'll like it when winter comes?

2 Centuries Later, Some Britons Join in Some Old Complaints

LONDON, July 5 (AP).—The Economist magazine published today a "Declaration of Dependence" proposing that the United Kingdom become the 51st state.

In a paraphrase of Thomas Jefferson's 1776 document, the usually staid economics and current affairs magazine catalogued the sins of the British government:

"They have erected a multitude of new offices and sent out swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance...

"They have reduced the value of the pound to just about $1.776, which is an excessively Bicentennial figure."

The item ended with a declaration "that this island is, and of right ought to be, the fifty-first state... of the United States of America and Britain."

Lest anyone in economically troubled Britain take it as a real call to rebellion, the Economist prominently subtitled the piece: "Here's an only just tongue-in-cheek document disgruntled and rebellious Britons might like to sign," and a table of contents note asked, "Dear fellow Europeans, don't take us seriously, please."

Seeks Sanity Out of Chaos

Red Cross Man Struggles to Aid Lebanon

By Don A. Schanche

BEIRUT, July 5.—While a flock of diplomats, politicians and so-called peace-keepers have muddled through in the last week, one man has shown the energy, initiative and brains to bring a semblance of sanity to the civil war in Lebanon.

He is not a major international figure; even the politicians of his own country—Switzerland—may not know him. Yet in the last 10 days he has managed:

- To open the Beirut Airport, if only for a few days, to get in five planeloads of urgently needed medical supplies, not to mention many more planeloads of civilian passengers.
- To partially reopen the port of Sidon Thursday.
- To reopen an oil refinery south of Sidon, which was shut down after heavy shelling.
- To talk the Syrians and Palestinian-leftist alliance into exchanging their prisoners.
- To convince 14 intensely competitive hospitals that in the name of humanity they must begin to share their dwindling supplies and expertise.

A De Facto Minister

In the absence of any organized government, he might be called the de facto minister of humane affairs, in at least the southern half of Lebanon.

His name is Jean Hoefliger and he is the chief delegate here of the International Red Cross in Geneva. Mr. Hoefliger, handsome, fortyish and blond, has been here for six months, trying to accomplish the neutral, humane missions of peace amid war for which his organization is famous.

"But never in the history of the IRC have we faced such a situation as this," he said Friday. "We are accustomed to working through governments and arranging our mission with people who understand our completely nonpolitical, humanitarian purpose.

"Here, there is no government. Ministers are hiding under their mattresses. When we help one side, the other accuses us of being partisan. It is a situation utterly without precedent."

Yet in the midst of chaos, hysteria, intransigence and just plain stupidity on the part of many of Lebanon's leaders and former leaders, Mr. Hoefliger has a mission to perform—and seemingly nothing can deter him.

Field Hospital

For one thing he is responsible for a 60-bed field hospital. The medical unit is supervised by a Norwegian volunteer surgeon, Dr. Arild Stang, who averages about 17 operations a day in a bunker-like concrete cavern that a year ago was scheduled to become a seaside hotel. Thursday, Dr. Stang's generators, which power the lights, sterilizers and medicinal refrigerators, almost ran out of gas.

Mr. Hoefliger immediately raced south to Sidon, a moderately risky drive, and went to the shut-down oil refinery whose managers, fearful of renewed shelling, refused to reopen. They did not want to supply fuel to anyone, lest they suffer retaliation for helping one side or the other.

"I don't give a damn for your politics or your fears," Mr. Hoefliger said he told them. "I need fuel for my hospital and I want this refinery opened right now." Apparently cowed by his firmness, they obliged. On the way back to Beirut, he stopped at the port of Sidon and, with the same firm tactics, got that reopened as well, at least for medical supplies.

Although he will not personally confirm it, Mr. Hoefliger reliably is reported to have stuck his finger in the barrel of a Syrian soldier's submachine gun and ordered him to go away when the latter tried to interfere with a Red Cross air shipment.

Doctors Threatened

The Scandinavians at the Red Cross medical unit are equally impressive, both in their dedication and their courage. Dr. Stang and his Danish surgeon colleague, Dr. Erik Hansen, say they have often had the experience here of being threatened by gunmen demanding priority treatment.

"Sometimes they come screaming in with their guns," Dr. Stang said. "I stop them flat out and tell them, 'Look, you are no damned good without me, because I'm the surgeon. Now put that damned gun away.'"

A few days ago, Dr. Stang removed his entire hospital from the Red Cross-emblazoned tents in which it was established to the concrete bunker.

"The imbeciles set up an artillery piece right in front of us and it simply became too dangerous to keep patients there," he said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Australia Policy Line Criticized by Pravda

MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI).—Pravda has accused Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of pursuing a foreign policy that "renders a disservice to Australia as well as its neighbors."

After commenting on Mr. Fraser's recent visit to China, Pravda cited increased Australian military spending and support for U.S. "militarization" of the Indian Ocean.

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The American Queen of the Gothics

By Barbara Delatiner

NEW YORK (NYT).—The formula is deceptively simple: Take one "spooky old structure" and add a "vulnerable but independent heroine" who has to overcome her threatening environment, and a "tall, dark chauvinistic hero" who helps her.

Top with a book jacket featuring a slightly voluptuous woman clad in a long, flowing gown, running from a decrepit house—and presto! you have a Gothic novel. In the case of Phyllis A. Whitney, 20 Gothics that have sold more than 17 million copies in paperback alone.

The 72-year-old ("Don't say I look it") Miss Whitney's novels regularly appear on best-seller lists—"Spindrift," her last, made it for four months running, while "The Golden Unicorn," her latest, came out earlier this month and is already starting to approach the sacred rolls. Three years ago, after her husband's death, the reigning American queen of the Gothics moved to a South Shore community in Suffolk County on Long Island ("Don't tell where because I'm edgy about getting in the public eye—my books do that for me") to live near her only daughter.

One Extravagance

In an ordinary ranch house that studiously camouflages the profits she has reaped from her career—her *lone* extravagance seems to be a handsome office-den, one wall of which contains the 200 editions of her 57 books printed in 17 countries in a dozen languages—the spry septuagenarian, who doesn't look her age, turns out two novels each year, spending eight months "if the work is going well" on an adult book and four months on a juvenile.

Miss Whitney was born in Japan and raised in the Orient where her businessman father worked. She was 20 when she sold her first story to a pulp magazine; in 1942, she wrote her first novel for teen-agers and didn't stray from the field of young romance, careers and adventure until 1955, when her first Gothic, "Quicksilver Pool," appeared.

"I always liked reading that kind of book—'Rebecca,' 'Jane Eyre,' anything by Mary Stewart. So I decided to try writing one. I think you have to like a kind of book before you can write it."

Her ability to report has helped Miss Whitney considerably, for one of the characteristics of the Gothic is the sense of place, of atmosphere that good examples of the genre convey. And Miss Whitney is noted for setting a good scene for her action.

She has traveled extensively throughout the world, taking notes and photos and using this carefully detailed information for her backgrounds. Except for "Spindrift," Miss Whitney has always experienced her "atmosphere" first-hand.

For "The Golden Unicorn," East Hampton captured Miss Whitney's attention. "A friend, one of my former students at New York University, where I taught juvenile writing at the adult education division for years, took me driving through the town," she said. "He drove me all around so I could get a sense of it and then I came out in the fall, after the summer people had left, and stayed on an inn for more than a week.

"I drove around and walked around looking for a mood. Those little lanes that lead down to the water with those big old houses at the ocean's edge—now, that's atmosphere. A real estate agent let me into a number of those old houses, and the one I used in the book is a composite of all of them.

"But the big thing was walking that totally empty beach. I wrote down everything I saw—clumps of seaweed, the shells, the dunes and it's all in the book, especially that feeling of being alone."

"I start with the background," said Miss Whitney, a past president of the Mystery Writers of America and winner of two of its "Edgars" for her juvenile books, in describing her method of working. "Then I do my plotting in longhand and don't go to the typewriter until I've got it all set, know what character is doing what to whom and generally where I'm going. Of course, sometimes I'm stuck and I have trouble furthering the plot or explaining a scene. But a lot of it comes out of my subconscious when I need it."

Record £407,000 Paid For Old Manuscript

LONDON, July 5 (AP).—New York dealer H.P. Kraus paid £370,000 today for an old Flemish illuminated manuscript. Sotheby's said the price was a new auction record for any manuscript.

With the 10 per cent buyer's commission now imposed by Sotheby's, the total price was £407,000.

The 312-page "Hours of the Virgin" manuscript, with 84 large miniature paintings depicting biblical scenes, was produced by Gerard Horenbout and Simon Bening, who worked in Ghent or Bruges about 1510.

Flowers in Amber

MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI).—Archaeologists in Lithuania have unearthed 24 pieces of amber containing flower petals, insects and the imprint of fern leaves preserved for 60 to 80 million years, Tass said today. The amber—fossilized prehistoric resin—was discovered during excavations near the fishermen's settlement of Ventoja.

Some Looks Of Fall

Ready-to-wear designer Bernard Dadoun of Paris sees fall in silk (left), blouse and straight skirt with seam-down pleats.

The Oran-born Dadoun designs for the Danae label. His greatest asset is his color sense and his way with prints. Working with Italian silk manufacturers, he can equal and ever surpass some of the best silk designers in Italy. "Only the Italians have the right technique to do the most elaborate fantastic prints."

Dadoun got on the fashion map a few seasons ago with a polo shirt, its crêpe de chine front printed with art deco figures. Since then, he has had stunning series of prints. Two years ago, he did an unusual mixture of flower and fruit on black background; this year, his inspiration came from Persian miniatures on a pack of playing cards. He also did a pointillist print inspired by a Seurat exhibition. It has a sketchy outline of parasol pine trees, an idea he picked up at Rome's Villa Borghese. He is also good at mixing patterns (such as Liberty flowers and Prince of Wales checks) on the same silk.

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EGNATIA - APPIA - POSEIDONIA

Fish, Aquariums Break Out Of Dentists' Waiting Room

By Steve Harvey

LOS ANGELES—Americans spent about $600 million on tropical fish in 1975.

Their popularity has spawned an upsurge in the sales of aquariums. Once confined mainly to dentists' waiting rooms, fish tanks can be found these days in offices, parks, race tracks, restaurants and bars.

Known as "living furniture" in the industry, aquariums range in shape from treasure chests to bubbles and cylinders. They're built into walls, tables, or, in the case of Sammy Davis jr.'s home, the fireplace.

One fad that never caught on, however, was started a few years ago by professional football player Frenchy Fuqua, who kept his goldfish in the water-filled, glass heels of a pair of shoes.

Aquariums, holding either salt or fresh water, cost anywhere from $50 to $10,000, depending on their size and contents. Fish can also be expensive. A rare koi, found in ponds in Japan, may cost more than $1,000 in the United States.

Aquariums dealers must be part interior decorator, part ecologist and part fish doctor.

"Many of our clients want the aquariums to be color coordinated with the rest of the room," says one Los Angeles dealer, Allan Beck.

Thus, if you have blue walls, a red-and-white striped lion fish would be gauche. Better a dark blue damsel or a gold angel fish. And how about some white coral for contrast?

The dealer must also choose his clients and fish carefully. "You don't put a lion fish or a trigger fish in with smaller fish," Beck says, "or the next day, the smaller fish will be gone."

Beck, who has a biology degree, makes house calls and h the day to treat sick fish of the emergencies are alarms.

"A customer may be because his lion fish is upside down." he says that's its normal behav maybe they can't find green wrasse. But it's only itself in the sand for a w

Like any good doctor carries a little black bag with such medicines as p (for eye infections) and sulfate (to treat parasit

Parasites, incidentally, the most common dan aquarium fish—now that swallowing has ceased t fad.

Los Angeles Times.

100 Attend Mee On Greek Theate

ATHENS, July 5 (UPI) than 100 delegates from 2 tries gathered at the theater of Dionysos on t of the Acropolis today fo day international sympos the role of ancient Greek in contemporary theater.

"We are here to confi proclaim the undiminishe of ancient Greek drama created a new art form . rying by means of poe indestructible messages manity and freedom," sai Synodinou, a Greek actr a member of parliament, presiding over the sympo

The symposium will dis proaches to ancient Greel by present day actors, d designers and choreograph delegates will also attend tions of ancient trage Athens and at the thes Epidaurus and Eretria.

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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Nagoya University of Commerce is looking for an English PA/Secretary to work with the Vice-President starting in October 1976.

Candidates should be single, around 25, with a public school education, commercial experience and a working knowledge of French or German. No knowledge of Japanese is necessary.

This is a new appointment to deal with the ever increasing communication with other universities around the world and the general movement of the university towards an international outlook. The successful applicant will be expected to expand the post, often creating her own work.

Normal hours on campus will be from 9:30 - 4:00, 5 days a week but she will be expected to enter fully into university life. Holidays will be 3 months a year.

The university offers an apartment, return air ticket, usual fringe benefits and salary of £4,000 p.a.

Please apply in writing enclosing a photograph and full curriculum vitae to the President,

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Interviews will be held in London in July.

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NAGOYA UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE

JAPAN

ENGLISH TEACHERS

Nagoya University of Commerce is looking for English Conversation Teachers for the academic year April 1977 to February 1978.
Candidates should be single, around 25, have a University Degree, public school education and preferably some teaching experience. No knowledge of Japanese is necessary.
Although classroom work is limited to 12 hours a week successful applicants will be expected to participate fully in university student life.
The university is offering an apartment, return air ticket and usual fringe benefits together with a salary of £6,000 p.a. exempt from tax.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1976

U.S. Firms Seek Accord On Bribery Disclosure

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 5 (NYT).—With pressure building for Congress to enact legislation compelling disclosure of bribery payments to foreign government officials, American-based multinational corporations are trying to get similar rules accepted for other international corporations.

At the urging of the U.S. companies, the State Department has been pressing in deliberations of the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations for an international treaty with compulsory disclosure provisions.

The U.S. enterprises have also been working within the International Chamber of Commerce, a grouping of some 1,600 companies in more than 50 countries, to try to get foreign competitors to accept the idea of disclosure.

Behind the drive are fears of U.S. companies that they will be at a disadvantage if U.S. law keeps them from doing what foreign competitors can do with impunity.

But the ground to be covered is difficult, in the view of business observers here. Governments with corrupt officials may not be eager to have bribery brought to public attention. Delicate diplomatic maneuvering is expected.

In the international business community, however, there are signs that the U.S. position is gaining some favor, not so much because foreign corporations are eager to give anything away to corporations are under some pres- Americans but more because all sure to get their houses in order.

"We are trying to influence the cleaning up of business by business itself," says Carl-Henrik Winqwist, secretary general of the International Chamber of Commerce, and a former business executive in Sweden.

Mr. Winqwist said in an interview that the chamber intended to support the principle of compulsory disclosure at a United Nations meeting in Geneva later this month when governments will discuss an anti-corruption treaty.

According to the terms of reference for the chamber's new unethical practices commission, organized to draw up the code, the agreement would seek to "protect and promote fair trading competition and integrity."

Chamber officials say that the code would probably have some teeth in it, although the final decision on this has yet to be taken.

Further evidence of the current attitude of corporations came when the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development adopted a voluntary code of standards for multinational corporations last month.

Leading corporate and trade union bodies endorsed the project. Unions said they regarded the action as only a first step toward ending "abuse of economic power" by the corporations and expressed reservations about the voluntary nature of the code. Corporations, for their part, said they thought provisions dealing with corrupt practices should have been stronger.

The OECD code said that payments should not be expected, or solicited, by government officials or office holders.

Some analysts suggest that corporations, reacting to revelations in the United States, are accepting new codes of behavior to improve public confidence in international business.

It is unclear yet how much substance lies behind these public activities.

Analysts who have studied corporate ethics for years argue, however, that corporations do not like to give bribes; in many cases they feel that they must to get the business.

Thus, these analysts say, it is logical to expect corporations to support any international actions that would check a practice they consider to be a burden on international trade and investment.

CBI Fears New Surge in Commodities

LONDON, July 5 (Reuters).—The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) today warned of the dangers of a new surge in raw material prices because of the rapid decovery of industrial economies.

The warning was sounded as Reuters commodity index reached another record high of 1,566.3. The mainly sterling-based index has been climbing with gathering momentum throughout this year.

Even allowing for the effects of sterling's loss of value on exchange markets, the rise in commodities has begun to look impressive—with metals, particularly copper and tin, leading the way upwards and followed by cocoa and coffee.

In its monthly economic survey the CBI expressed concern about the speed with which industrial demand is growing and the degree of synchronization in recovery in major economies.

The CBI said that even measured in dollars, commodity prices have been rising steadily since the last quarter of 1975.

"Certainly the levels of commodity prices are already high by historic standards for the present stage of the cycle and large stocks of many minerals and agricultural materials are held at present by producers or stockholders rather than ultimate consumers.

"It seems fairly likely that commodity prices will at least rise rather more quickly than those of other products and it would be unwise to discount the possibility of another commodity boom," the CBI said.

The Reuters index, based on 17 commodities, reached a peak of 1,479.7 in February 1974, at the height of the previous boom. It broke this record for the first time last June 2.

CBI Sees Recovery

LONDON, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The CBI said its latest survey showed that in the past four months half of the firms questioned replied that export orders and total new orders had risen while only 12 per cent reported a decline.

The confederation said the improvements are general throughout manufacturing industry. It said "recovery is faster than seemed likely six months ago and probably fast enough to see unemployment start to fall rather before the end of this year."

Markets Shut

All U.S. markets were closed on Monday in celebration of Independence Day.

Analysts Eye Drop in Loans To Business

Many Are Surprised By the Long Slump

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—The nation's economic recovery has moved briskly into its second year, and the consensus among economists is that the upward trend remains strong and sustainable. Yet there is one important measure of economic growth whose performance has been puzzling and disappointing. Business loans, reflecting the demand of industry for credit to finance its activities, have been in a long slump. In the last year these loans have dropped $5.86 billion at New York City's major banks. In the last six months alone, as the economic recovery was pushing solidly ahead, these loans slipped $4.8 billion.

• U.S. banks are using their spare cash to make loans to countries facing balance-of-payments problems. But that too is worrisome. Details P. 9.

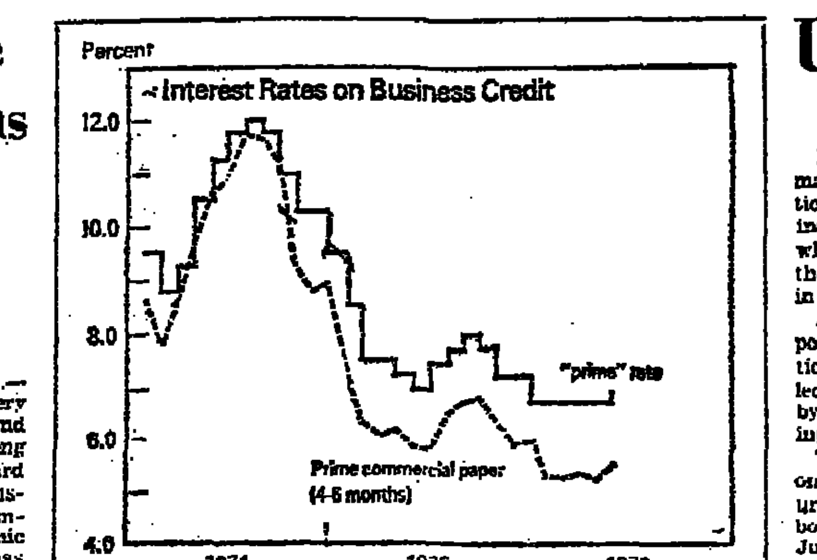
Industry has been paying off its debts and has found it unnecessary to resort to more bank borrowing to finance its expansion. The implication is that something is missing in the national economic recovery.

Yet, according to many economists, there is no cause for alarm and the trend may actually be healthy. In this view, industry has been financing itself internally and through the securities markets, leaving bank credit as a source to be tapped for future expansion.

"This is the first recovery of the past 25 years in which business loans have dropped for a full year following the cycle through," says the Chase Manhattan Bank's economics group in an appraisal of the situation.

Three major factors are behind the trend. First, corporate cash flow has increased 35 per cent since the first quarter of last year, when the recession hit bottom. The increase is the most rapid of any postwar recovery.

Second, corporations, reacting to what may have been an excessive buildup in short-term debt, undertook massive restructuring into long-term debt in the



last year. Chase calculates that short-term debt as a percentage of total debt of manufacturing corporations fell from a peak of 26.3 per cent in 1974 to 20.3 per cent at the end of 1975—a 20-year low in this ratio.

Third, a major inventory readjustment has been under way. Business inventories, typically top-heavy during the recession, were still being run off through the fourth quarter of last year. Normally, the runoff would have been completed much sooner.

Other Sources Tapped

But in this year's first quarter, when inventories were accumulated at an annual rate of $15.5 billion, the rate of decline in commercial and industrial loans actually steepened in a trend that some economists initially found even more vexing.

The only plausible answer, says Argus Research Corp., is that corporations were getting their funds from other sources—improved internal cash flow, more use of the commercial paper market and the buildup of funds from bond offerings during the shift into long-term debt.

Alan Sinai, an economist at Data Resources, agrees with most other analysts about the reasons for the falloff in business borrowing, but he adds one more: the relatively high level of the prime rate, now at 7 1/4 per cent, which induces businesses to avoid bank credit.

The prime rate, which is the basic interest charge on loans made by banks to their most creditworthy corporate borrowers, is far below the peak of 12 per cent reached in mid-1974, but it remains high now relative to the rates on commercial paper, an alternate form of corporate credit available to top-rated borrowers. The rate on dealer-placed three-month paper averaged 5.63 per cent in the week ended last Wednesday.

Confirming the fact that borrowers have been resorting more and more to the commercial-paper market, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported that the total volume of commercial paper rose $235 million in May for the fourth monthly increase in a row, reaching its highest level since last August.

Industrial Orders Up .7%, Bonn Says

BONN, July 5 (Reuters).—New orders received by the manufacturing industry in West Germany rose by a seasonally-adjusted 0.7 per cent in May over April after falling 1.5 per cent in April, the Economics Ministry reported today.

The overall May order index stood at 149, based on 1970 equalling 100, against 148 in April and 150 in March and was 13.5 per cent above the year-ago figure.

Domestic orders rose 0.5 per cent in May while foreign orders were 3 per cent higher from April. The year-ago increases were 11 and 20 per cent, respectively.

Development Aid By OECD States Up 10 Per Cent

PARIS, July 5 (Reuters).—Industrialized nations increased their official aid to the developing world by just under 10 per cent in real terms in 1975, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) announced today.

Members of the OECD's development assistance committee raised their net contribution to the Third World from $11.3 billion in grants or loans in 1974 to $13.6 billion last year, a 20-per-cent increase in dollar value but a little less than half that when price rises were taken into account.

As a share of donor countries' gross national product, official development assistance rose overall to 0.36 per cent compared with 0.33 per cent the previous year, but it still is below the officially accepted target of 0.7 per cent.

Sweden was again the country which contributes the highest proportion of its GNP in official development assistance—0.82 per cent.

The highest individual contributions came from the United States ($4.01 billion, or 0.27 per cent of GNP), France ($2.12 billion, or 0.63 per cent), and West Germany ($1.69 billion, or 0.40 per cent).

Peugeot, Michelin Profits Climb 55%

PARIS, July 5 (Reuters).—Two of France's leading manufacturers reported today that profits increased sharply last year.

Peugeot said that group consolidated net profit rose to 406 million francs (about $86 million) last year, up 55 per cent from 1974's net of 262 million francs.

Michelin said that its group consolidated profit last year totaled 407.5 million francs, a gain of 55 per cent from the 262.8 million francs reported in 1974.

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U.S. Probing Uranium Price Fixing

Foreign Firms Are Included

By Larry Pryor

LOS ANGELES, July 5.—A major investigation of international price fixing in the uranium industry is under way at a time when the industry is experiencing the sharpest period of expansion in its history, it was learned.

A Justice Department probe of possible criminal anti-trust violations by uranium companies has led to the issuance of subpoenas by a federal grand jury in Washington.

The investigation is focusing on the world price structure of uranium and the activities of both foreign and domestic firms, Justice Department sources said.

Charges of possible restraint of trade and issuance of the subpoenas have come at a pivotal time for the industry, which has worked its way out of a 10-year bust cycle and set new records for prices over recent months.

The dramatic increase in prices has attracted a broad infusion of capital into uranium companies, spurred exploration for reserves and encouraged investors to bid uranium stocks to new highs.

The industry has shown unprecedented strength in the last 18 months as U.S. utility companies have engaged in a near-panic search for uranium for the 210 nuclear power plants now being built or on order as well as the 58 already in operation.

The average price of milled uranium rose from $5.54 per pound (.45 kilo) in 1971 to $8.45 per pound by last July and $10.50 last January. The spot price for uranium, determined by the actual marketplace rather than a long-term contract for delivery, rocketed from $7 a pound in 1974 to about $40 a pound earlier this year, with some bids now at $50 a pound.

Utilities, which had been delaying uranium purchases because of uncertainties about government stockpiles and the possibility of a flood of cheap imported uranium, have suddenly found they will be woefully short of uranium fuel starting in the early 1980s.

Faced with limited production and escalating prices, utility companies and reactor manufacturers, who sell their product with an initial load of fuel, found the only way they could be sure of access to uranium supplies would be to buy into the industry.

Joint ventures and outright acquisitions were welcomed by the capital-starved uranium industry but the entrance of uranium buyers into the production side has aroused the interest of the government. At least one takeover, the proposed purchase of Utah International, a major mining and milling company, by General Electric, a major reactor builder, is under investigation.

The Federal Trade Commission also has been studying the changing market structure of the uranium business for two years and is expected to release a report later this summer.

But government regulators find themselves in a dilemma. Attempts to limit investment in the industry or put it under tighter environmental controls may exaggerate the uranium shortage in the 1980s and further drive up prices.

News of suspected anti-trust activity will add one more uncertainty to an industry that has made heavy gains on the stock market in the past several weeks.

A number of new mines are under development and new mining processes are being developed. Uranium mills, which extract uranium oxide or yellowcake from uranium-bearing ores, are being expanded and new ones are being built. But this expansion is not expected to happen easily.

One problem for the mining companies is in attracting younger workers to what is inevitably a hazardous and tough line of work, usually conducted at remote locations.

In addition, a uranium ore is often found below the water table, which means mines must constantly be pumped out, discharging large amounts of water. This water must meet increasingly stringent state and federal standards, which is not easy since it often contains radium, heavy metals and suspended solids.

Once the ore is mined and sent to a mill, the uranium concentrate is extracted and the waste ore is put on a tailings pile, a vast mound of low-level radioactive earth that is subject to wind and water erosion.

Their possible health hazards are not fully known but in several cases, such as tailings piles near Durango and Farmington, New Mexico, and one in Salt Lake City, are believed to be serious.

Industry sources said that new restrictions on tailings could become so stringent that it would be impossible to open a new mill.

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Financial News and Notes

Pechiney Signs Soviet Alumina Deal

Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (PUK) has signed a contract worth 1.2 billion French francs (about $253 million) with the Soviet Union to construct an alumina plant on the Black Sea coast. Annual capacity output would total 1 million tons, which would rank as the largest in the world. The plant will be built by a French consortium under Aluminium Pechiney and will include *Creusot-Loire, Fives Cail Babcock, Escher Wyss* France and Lurgi SA. PUK also says it has agreed to build an aluminum plant with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons in central Siberia, but financial details have not yet been worked out. The same consortium involved in the Black Sea project will build the Siberian plant. France, in return, will buy 50,000 tons annually of aluminum for 10 years from the Soviet Union at a price to be determined on the basis of a basket of several currencies and related to the world aluminum price, PUK says.

M.I.M. Buys into Asarco

M.I.M. Holdings Ltd of Australia is to acquire 13.7 per cent of the outstanding shares of Asarco, the U.S. smelting and refining firm. The Australian company's investment in Asarco's capital will total about $86 million. Asarco, formerly known as American Smelting & Refining Co., owns 49 per cent of the outstanding shares of M.I.M., a major mining company. As a result of the planned investment, M.I.M. will become Asarco's largest single shareholder. Under the agreement, M.I.M. will subscribe for 3.5 million new Asarco shares. In addition, M.I.M. intends to buy on the open market, over the next 18 months, a further 5,000,000 Asarco shares. M.I.M. has agreed to participate equally with Asarco in a U.S.-based zinc refinery project if and when the project proceeds. M.I.M. will supply zinc concentrates in the same proportion to the project's requirements as its ownership interest. Asarco will man the project and would be responsible for supplying the balance of the required supplies of zinc concentrates.

W. German Capital Goods Orders Off

Orderes in the West German capital goods industry are still not much higher than recession levels. Demag board spokesman Otto Blank says that industry-wide orders in the first five months of 1976 fell a real 2 per cent below the year-ago period, while at Demag orders were down 14 per cent from the 1975 period. The fall is due mainly to the slackness of large-scale *plant business, he says. In energy and consumer* orientated sectors the level of orders is satisfactory, he adds.

Toyota Motor Top Japanese Earner

Toyota Motor's after-tax profits of 61.51 billion yen ($205 million) in fiscal 1975 placed the firm as the top profit maker among Japan's 100 leading industrial firms, according to a survey carried out by Nihon Keizai Shimbun. Second position went to Nissan Motor, with earnings of 52.21 billion yen. Toyota moved up from number four slot in last year's survey, while Nissan came up from eighth place. Tokyo Electric Power captured third place for fiscal 1975 with earnings of 38.41 billion yen, closely followed by Matsushita Electric Industrial, with a net of 32.8 billion yen.

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Interest rate
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9 % for the following three years
10 % for the last three years

Price of reimbursement
FF203 for the bonds called for
reimbursement on January 1, 1982 and 1983
FF217 for the bonds called for
reimbursement on January 1, 1984, 1985 and 1986

Yield to maturity: 9,73 %

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Application to be made for listing of the convertible bonds on
PARIS, LONDON, BRUSSELS and AMSTERDAM Stock Exchanges

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¼	103¼
Ashland 8-87	96	97
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss 7-87	93½	94½
BFCE 9-82	101½	102½
BFCE 8¾-83	99¾	100¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
British Gas 9-81	101¼	102¼
Broken Hill 10-90	102½	103½
Broken Hill 9½-87	103	104
Carrier 8-87	94¾	95¾
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN Rhône 10-88/8	103½	104½
Cons. Food 7½-91	92	93
Conoco 8-86	99	100
[illegible] Tel 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Cut Ham 8-87	95¼	96¼
Dana 8-87	94¾	95¾
Denmark 9-82	101	103
Denmark 7½-90	85¼	86¾
Dow Corn 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
ECS 8¾-81	101	102
ECS 9½-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102½	103½
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Ericsson 9½-85	103½	105
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¾	101¾
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104¾	105¾
Gould 9¾-83	102½	103½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101	102
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99
Michelin 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
Michelin 7½-88	85¾	86¾
Miles 9¼-86	104	105
Modo 9½-83	101¼	102¼
Montreal 9¾-91	103½	104½
Montreal 9¼-83	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	98¼	99¼
New Brunsw. 9-83	100¾	101¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	103½	104½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
NorskHyd 9¾-85	103¾	104¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	103¼	104¼
Norway 8½-81	100½	101½
Ontario H 8¾-86	103	104
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	102½	103½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	103¼	104¼
Pac.Light 8-88	94¼	95¼
Pennwlt 8-87	97	98
Prov.Quebec 9-82	101½	102½
Prov.Quebec 7½-8	91½	92½
Ralston 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
S.A.S. 8-85	93¼	94¼
Scanrail 8½-88	99½	100½
Scott 8¾-86	102	103
Seagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	101¼	102¼
Shell 8-86	98¾	99¾
Shell 7½-87	95	96
Skandin 10¼-81	106	108
SNCF 9¼-81	103	104
St. Ind. 8¾-80	103½	104½
St. Ind. 8½-88	103½	104½
S. Handels 9¼-86	102	103
Sybron 8-87	94¾	95¾
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7¾-87	93½	94½
Textron 7¾-87	91¾	92¾
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 7½-87	97	98
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	94	95
Utah 8-87	96½	97½
Volvo 9½-85	102½	103½
BroadHale 4¾-87	73½	75½
Carnation 4-88	79½	80½
Chevron 5-88	118	120
Chrysler 4¾-88	59½	61½
Chrysler 5-88	63½	65½
Cont Tel 5½-88	76	78
Cumm In 6¼-86	84	86
Dart Ind 4¾-88	75	77
EastKodak 4½-88	115	117
Econ Lab 4¾-87	73	75
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	95	97
Ford 5-88	85½	87½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84	86
Gen Food 4½-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-82	82	84
Gillette 4¾-87	73	75
Gould 5-87	95	97
Gulf West 5-88	101	103
Honeywell 6-86	81½	83½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80	82
ITT 4¾-87	72	74
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	106½
Matsushita 6¾-90	117½	119½
Mitsui 7¼-90	103	104½
McDerm 4¾-87	145	147
Morgan JP 4¼-87	117	119
Nabisco 5¼-88	91½	93½
Owe Ill 4½-87	101	103
Penney JC 4½-87	78½	80½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	95	97
R.C.A. 5-88	79½	81½
Revlon 4¾-83	125	127
Revlon 4¾-87	106	108
Sperry 4¼-88	100½	102½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	75	77
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
UnCarb 4¾-82	118	120
WarnLam 4½-87	83½	85½
WarnLam 4¼-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78½	80½
Ashland 5-88	82½	84½
Beatrice 6¼-91	112	114
Beatrice 4½-92	94½	96½
Borden 6¾-91	108	110
Borden 5-92	99	101

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.67	91.32	104.09
Previous	100.65	91.34	104.01

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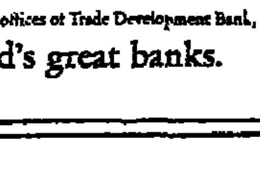

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Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ACMAT Corp	13	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+⅛
AID Inc	4	6	6	6	
APF Electron	199	13¼	12	13¼	+⅞
API Trust .85e	21	4	4	4¼	
APS Inc .32	22	7¼	7½	7½	—⅛
ATO Inc pf.40	105	5	5	5	
AaronBros .20e	74	7	6½	7	
AbitibiPap .12e	12	12½	12	12	—½
AcceleratnCp .80	144	14½	14	14½	+½
Accelerator Inc	46	2½	2	2	—¼
AcetoChem	25	13½	12½	12½	—¾
AcmeUnited .24	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
AddisnWesly .40	73	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
Advance Ross	594	2	1½	2	+⅛
Advanced Chem	347	8	7⅛	7½	
AdvancdMicr De	697	30¼	28½	30¼	+2½
Advent Corp	875	11½	11	11	—¼
Afrofron Inc	41	2½	2	2	—⅛
AeVal Inc	530	15½	14	15¼	
Agnico Eagl Min	322	4¼	4½	4½	—⅛
AlaTenNGas 1.70	9	13	13	13	
AlanthusCp .25e	29	3½	3½	3½	
Alaskalnt .12e	77	7¼	7	7¼	—⅛
Albertsinc .20	6	7½	7½	7½	—¼
AlexandAlex 1.04	300	31½	30¼	31½	+⅛
AlexBaldwin 1.50	135	16¼	16	16¼	
Allcoinc .12e	73	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
Allegh Beverage	143	2⅜	2	2	—⅛
AllenPharm .05e	2571	24¼	21¼	23¼	+1¼
Allied Leisure	60	5¾	5¼	5¼	—⅛
AlliedTeleph .52	125	11½	11	11¼	
AllynBacon .45	87	6½	5½	6½	+1
Alco CrimeLabs	45	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
Alley Oil Co	72	1¼	1	1	
AlienBorBd .40	21	18	17½	17½	—½
Amarex Inc	147	8¼	7¼	8¼	—⅛
Amco Energy	76	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
Am Appraisal	45	4¼	4½	4¼	+⅛
Am Biomedical	39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
AmBuildgs .47	49	7	6¾	7	+⅛
AmExpress .80	3499	37¾	36¼	37¾	+1¼
AmFiltrona .54	64	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
AmFinlCorp .04	450	9	7¾	9	+1¼
AmFoods .70e	141	4½	4⅛	4½	
Am Furniture	81	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
AmGreetngs .25	3016	10⅞	9¾	10⅞	+⅞
Am Microsystm	825	11¼	10	10¼	
Am Music Strs	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
Am Nuclear	2002	14	11¼	14	+2¼
Am Pacific Intl	41	2¾	2¼	2⅝	—⅛
AmQuasar Petro	566	24½	22	24¼	+2¼
Am Telecomm	445	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅝
Am Telev&Com	67	19½	19	19½	+¼
Am WeldMfg .90	74	9¼	9	9¼	—¼
Amicor Inc	116	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
Amoskeag Co 1	12	22½	22½	22½	
Anacomp Inc	80	9	8¼	9	+¾
Anadite Inc .05e	141	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
AnalogDevicls s	105	12¼	11¾	12	—¼
Anderson 2000	24	4	4	4	
AndersnGrn .12b	5	5½	5¼	5½	
Anderson Jacobs	152	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
Anheus-Bush .56	2414	30⅞	29¼	30¼	—1
AnlaCorp .10	126	5⅞	5	5⅞	+⅞
Apecoinc .60b	122	29	26½	26½	—2½
Applebaum Fd	23	3¼	3	3	—⅛
ApplDigit Data	274	24¼	23	24½	+¼
Appld Material	84	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
Archon Inc	76	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Arden Mayfair	142	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
ArgoPetrol s	178	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
ArkWGas 1.20	298	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+⅞
Aroeia Calif	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Arrow Automot	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Arvida Corp	19	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
AssdColaBtl .52e	134	14¼	13¾	13⅞	—1
Assd Hosts .10	150	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+¾
AssdTrkLnA .80	23	12½	12	12½	+⅛
AtlanGsLt 1.24	60	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
AtlPeppBot .10e	12	11¼	11	11	—⅛
AtlanticSH .70	40	11¼	11½	11¼	—⅛
Atwood Oceanics	148	8	7¾	7¾	—⅛
Audiotronics .02e	1	3½	3	3	—⅛
Autex Inc 1	12	10¼	9¾	10	—⅛
AutomMed Lab	126	8½	7	8½	+1
Autotrol Corp	4	17¾	17	17	—¾
AzconCorp .60	76	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
BEDO Inf 1.80	186	20	18⅞	19	—⅝
BairdWarn 1.20	17	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Baird Atomics s	38	3	3	3	
Baker Bros Inc	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
BakerFentres 1e	20	33¼	33¼	33¼	
BaldwinLyon .40	115	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
Ballek Corp	26	6½	6¼	6½	—¼
BangorHd 1.32	16	12¾	12½	12½	+⅛
BankBlocEq .82	9	11	11	11	
BankamRlty .30e	351	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
Banta Geo .48	55	9½	9¼	9½	
Barber Green .60	1197	14¾	14	14¼	+⅜
BardenCorp .50	22	10	9⅞	10	
Barnes HindePn	80	56¼	54¼	56¼	+2
Barnes Mfg .12e	38	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
Basic Earth Sci	7	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
BassettFurn .40	122	21	19¼	20¼	—¼
BaylessMkts .60	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
BaylyCorp .20	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
BeehiveMedic El	133	8	7¼	7¼	—⅝
Beeline Fash .44	31	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
Begley Drug .44	4	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
BekinsCo .50	226	8	7⅞	8	+¼
BelknapMfg .65e	31	12¾	12¼	12¾	
BengalOil Gas	638	⅝	½	⅝	
Bentley Labs	226	11½	10½	11	—¾
BerglmPap A	42	10	10	10	—¼
BetzLabs .26	657	35½	34¼	35¼	+1½
BeverageCan .16	17	3¼	3½	3½	—¼
BeverageMgt .40	32	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
Bibb Co	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
BigDrum .36	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	
BiLo Inc .60	86	17¼	16¾	17	—¾
Billy the Kid	49	7⅞	7¼	7¼	—⅛
Bird &Son	182	29½	24	29	+1
BlackHillPL 1.44	34	18¼	18	18	—⅛
Block DrugA .53	27	19¼	10⅛	10	+⅛
BlueChipStp .24	224	14¼	14¼	14¼	—⅛
BluefldSpply 1.20	69	19½	18¼	18¼	—¼
BobEvansFrm .60	147	31¼	29¾	31¼	+1½
BobcatOil Co	250	⅝	½	⅝	
Bohemia In .60b	104	12½	11¾	12	—¼
Bonanza Intl	412	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
Bond Ind	11	9¾	9½	9½	—¼
BoothNewsp 1	48	22¼	22	22¼	—¼
Boothe Computr	856	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅛
BostonCoB 1.04	28	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
Bradenind .20	287	7¼	6¼	7¼	—1
Braforne Pes	136	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	—⅛
BrassCraftMf .16	19	13	13	13	
Brencolnc .60	38	22	21	22	+1
Brennerind .20	1	6	6	6	
BreunerJohn .48	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Brinks Inc .40	11	9¼	9	9	—⅛
BroadwyFin .16	97	7	6¼	6¾	—¼
BrooksFshion .32	377	11¼	11¼	11¼	—⅛
BrooksScanln .70	29	15½	15¼	15¼	—½
Browning Arms	20	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	—⅛
Brunos Inc .40	26	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+⅛
Buckbee Mears	199	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Buckeyelnt .60	129	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Burdox Inc	105	8¼	7½	8¼	+⅛
BuringFdGs .27e	173	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅝
Burns RL Co .20	1037	15½	14⅞	15½	+½
Burnup&Sims	878	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜
ButlerMfg .90-0	142	30¾	30¼	30½	—¼
CFS Conti .18e	370	14½	13⅝	14¼	+⅝
CPT Corp	100	7¾	7¼	7¼	—⅛
CabotJP Equit	10	4½	4¼	4½	
Cafeterias .32b	27	16½	16½	16½	
Calbiochem	221	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
Cal Microwave	24	16	15¼	16	+½
CalWatSvc 2.40	18	28	28	28	
Cal Windsor	29	7¼	7	7¼	+1
Callon Petrol	181	4½	4¼	4½	
Cambridge Mem	163	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
CameronIrnWk 1	174	152	131	140	+9
CampTags 1.12	97	26½	26½	26½	+½
CampusCas .90	68	14½	12½	14½	+2¼
CannonMills .92e	549	19¼	18	19¼	+1½
Capital Swst	30	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
CarbolineCo .32	28	15¼	15¼	15¼	
CardiacPacmk s	130	27½	26¼	27¼	
CarpenfPaper	13	8¼	8½	8½	—¼
Carvel Corp	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Cedar Point .60	35	14½	14½	14½	
CelinaFinA .30	8	8½	8½	8½	
Cencor Inc	72	3	3	3	
CentMfg Rlty	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
CentTel pf 2	9	29½	28	29	—½
CentVtPSvc 1.36	98	13½	13¼	13½	+¼
CenturyTel .34	171	6	5⅞	6	
ChambrlMf .56e	9	9	9	9	
Champ Parts .16	147	5	4½	5	+¼
ChampProd .90	14	22½	21½	22½	+1
ChannelCos .24	119	12½	12½	12¾	
CharlRBLab .05e	203	19½	18½	18½	—1
CharmaSho .05e	18	12½	12¼	12¼	—½
Chart House	303	27¼	26	27¼	—¼
ChathamMfg .72	22	11½	11½	11½	
Chattem Drug .38	9	4½	4½	4½	
Chef Pierre	91	13¾	13⅝	13¾	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ChemedCorp .72	24	20½	20½	20½	
ChemicLoam .60	25	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Cheminecr .12	35	11¼	10¼	11¼	+⅜
ChiBrdgIron 1.40	471	76	74½	76	+2
ChristianInc .25e	116	11¾	11¼	11½	+¼
ChristnSec 4.5e	23	127	122½	122½	—4
ChurchsFCh .60b	1500	29⅝	27½	29⅛	+1½
CinnFinl .64b	71	13½	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
CircleIncSh .29e	57	14⅛	14⅞	14½	
Circle Seal .45e	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
CitizUtilA s	128	22¼	22½	22¼	+¼
CitizensUtilB 2	35	31¼	29¼	31¼	+1¾
Clark JL Mfg .80	34	31¼	29¾	31¼	+1½
CleveTr Rlty	125	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+⅜
ClevepakCp .60	62	11	10½	10½	—½
CloxCorp .40	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Cobe Labs	29	20¼	18¼	19¼	—1¼
CocaBtlgLA .80	227	17¾	17	17¾	
CocaBtlgMia .24	166	11¼	10½	11	—⅛
CocaBtlgMA .20	39	11	9¾	11	+1¼
CocaBtlgCons .40	11	12½	12	12	—¼
Codex Corp	80	32½	30½	30⅝	—2
Coheren Radiatn	225	5½	5	5¼	+⅛
ColemanAm Cos	63	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
ColonGas EnSys	39	12	11¾	12	¼
Colonny Foods	75	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
Columbia Corp	34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Comdisco Inc	21	6¼	5⅞	6	+¼
ComClrgHse .40	206	12¼	11¼	11½	—¾
Coml Shear .60a	17	22	22	22	
Comwlt NG 1.62	8	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
CommlTelPa 2.08	19	27¼	26¾	26¾	—½
Comwlt Thea .30	38	8¼	7½	8¼	+¼
Communind .40	235	17	16½	16½	—½
Commun Prop	120	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Comprehen Care	15	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
Compuscan Inc	91	7¾	7⅝	7½	—⅛
CompufAut .10e	946	19½	17¼	18¼	+1½
Comput Console	37	5¼	5¼	5¼	
CompulElSys .16	55	7½	7¼	7½	
Computer Netwk	167	3⅛	3	3¼	+⅛
Computer Usage	37	3½	3½	3½	
Computrvisn Cp	127	5¼	4¾	4¾	—½
Comshare Inc	94	8	7	7	—1
Comtech Labs	529	22½	18¼	22¼	+3¼
Comten Inc	432	8⅛	7	8	—1
Conair Cp	66	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+½
Conesco Ind	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
ConnNatGas 2.80	25	30½	30	30	—½
Cons Papers 1.60	165	29¾	26	29¼	+3¼
ConsuWat 1.56b	1	18½	18	18	—½
ContConvEq .18	303	21	19½	19⅞	—1⅛
ContWest Ind	26	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
Contran Corp	200	⅝	¼	⅝	
ConvedCorp .60e	39	12½	12¼	12½	
CoorsAdB .07e	1319	25⅝	24	25⅝	+1⅝
CoquinaOil s	90	16½	14⅞	16¼	+⅞
Corcolnc .72	38	17½	17	17	—½
Cordis Corp	59	17	15	15	—2
CornwalEquit .20	12	7½	7½	7½	
CottonPetrol .08e	235	12½	11½	11½	—½
Courier Cp .32	34	4½	4¼	4½	
Cousins Prop	45	1¼	1¼	1¼	
CraddTerry .56	33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Crawford Co 1.20	36	9¼	9	9¼	—¼
Cray Research	289	21¼	21	21	—½
Cross Co .55e	67	13¼	13¼	13¼	
CrumpEH .20	23	4¼	4¼	4¼	
CullumCos .40	29	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
CurticeBurnA .80	277	12	11⅞	11⅞	+½
Curtis Noll .64	79	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
Cyclotron Cp	137	12½	9½	10¼	+1¼
Danielintl .70	904	21½	19¼	19¾	—1¼
DartDrug .13	76	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
Data Card .12	24	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
Data Design Lab	54	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
Data 100 Corp	499	9½	9⅛	9½	
Datapoint Corp	856	45¼	43½	45	+¾
Datascope Corp	23	21¼	21¼	21¼	+½
Dayton Malleab	33	29½	29	29½	+½
DeanFoods .96	22	23	22¾	23	
Debron Corp .90	17	12¾	12½	12¾	
DecisnData Com	207	2	1⅞	2	
DEKALB Ag .32	875	32¼	31¼	32¼	+¾
Delhi Int Oil	142	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+½
DelMontePrp .52	17	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
DelaValRlty 1.32	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
DeltaAirlin 78wt	399	6¼	6⅜	6½	+⅛
DeLuxeChick .72	1021	22¼	20¾	21½	—1
DelwdFurn .15e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Denison Mines 2	84	65	61	65	+3½
Denv Rl Est .60a	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
DetrexChem .20	2	11½	11¼	11	+⅛
DetCanTun 1.30	12	12¼	12	12	—¼
Diagnostic Data	289	8¾	6¾	8½	+1½
DiamonCoal .40a	7	8	8	8	
DiamCrysSlt .80	29	16¼	16½	16½	—½
Diamondhd Cp	58	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
DiamSh pfB1.15		58½	54½	55	—3½
DibrellBros .80	19	17½	17½	17½	+¼
DigitalComp Con	344	7¼	5⅞	7¼	+1
DinnerBellFd .48	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	
DiscounNY 6.90e	7	41	40	40½	+½
Distribuco Inc s	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
DixonCrucbl 1.10	7	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
Docutel Corp	170	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	
DollarGenl .08r	74	9¼	9	9	—⅛
Domainind .50b	70	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Donaldsoninc .70	24	29	28½	28½	—½
DonovanCos .30a	3	6½	6½	6½	
Dorchester Gas	987	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
DoughtyBr .15b	28	6	4¾	6	+1¼
DowJones 1a	433	30¼	27¼	30½	+3¼
Dowdle Oil	153	1½	1¼	1¼	—⅛
Downe Commun	222	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
DoyleDaneBe .96	94	12¼	11⅞	12	—⅛
DualLiteInc .20	85	6	5⅝	6	+½
DuckwallStr .20	6	10	9¾	9¾	—¼
Ducommun .48	18	7¼	7½	7¼	
Dunkin Donuts	160	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
Duriron Co 1.12	78	25¼	24½	25¼	+¾
DurrFillMed .16	20	8	8	8	
Dynascan Corp	355	11	9⅝	9⅞	—1⅛
EDS Nuclear .36	182	11	9½	10¼	+1
ESL Inc	30	20	19½	20	+¼
E Syst 78wtAug	85	4	4	4	
Early Calif Ind	63	2⅜	2½	2½	—⅛
Earth Sciences	68	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
Eastmet Co 1.20	90	20¾	20½	20½	—¼
EatnCp pfA2.30	72	41¼	39	41	+2
EchoOil Corp	98	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
EconomicLab .50	767	26¼	25⅝	26	+⅛
ElDorado Intl	44	3⅞	3½	3½	—⅛
ElPasoElec .96	470	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
ElbaSystems 2c	10	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
ElChicoCp .20	50	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
Electro Nucleon	161	8¼	7¼	8	+½
Electron Arrays	89	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
ElizbefWat 2.28	7	29¾	28½	29¾	+1¼
Elkins Sinn	40	4	4	4	
Ellmans Inc	9	4¼	4	4	—¼
Elsac Inc	187	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
EmhartCpVa wt	47	9⅝	7½	8	—1½
Emonsind .06e	59	8	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
EnergyConv Dev	1061	19¼	16⅞	19½	+2½
Energy Minerals	92	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
EnergyResvs Gp	1763	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
Energy Resourc	305	5½	5¼	5¼	
Energy Ventures	59	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
Entenmanns	829	17¾	17¼	17¾	+¼
Envirodyne	308	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
EquityOil .80	175	25¾	24	24½	—1¼
Ethan Allen .55	53	21¼	20¾	20¾	—¼
Evans Inc .30e	48	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
Executive Ind	316	17½	16½	17½	+1
Extracorpl Med	48	13¾	13¾	13¾	
FairLanes .20	140	6⅞	6½	6¾	+¼
Familian Corp s	39	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Faraday Labs	33	2	2	2	
Farinon Elec	145	11¼	10½	10¾	
Farm House Fds	85	5	4½	4½	—½
FarmerBros .24a	111	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅜
Farr Co	6	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
FedScrew 1.20a	31	35	33½	35	+1½
Federal Cap .30b	156	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
FedlncPvt .90e	139	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
Fingerhut Corp	236	5¼	5	5⅛	—⅛
Finnigan Corp	22	10	10	10	
Fst Artists Prod	32	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—⅛
FstBostinc 1.75e	126	20½	19¾	19¾	—⅝
FstCap Cp 1.48	4	31	31	31	
FstCommerce 1	49	12½	12¼	12½	
Fst Com Rlt .17e	32	5¼	5¼	5¼	
FstConlRE 1.16e	181	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
Fst Farwest .04e	57	1⅛	1	1	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FstMemphs Rll	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Fst RRBk Ga .40	37	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
FstSecurNat .54	1	11	11	11	
Fst Surety Co	27	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Flexsteelind .40	19	11	10½	10½	—½
Flickinger .50	6	1½	1½	1½	
FlaCypGard .20e	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
FloridaGlfR 1.28	23	11	10¼	11	—¼
FloridMngM .12e	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
Floyd Ent .20	8	5¼	5½	5½	
FoodTownStr .16	18	58	56	58	+2
FoothillGrp .18	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
ForestOil .60	985	17½	17	17½	—⅛
FtWorthStl .20	7	10½	9¾	10	+⅛
FotomatCp .28	436	14⅝	13¼	14	—⅛
FourthFinl .76	8	13½	13	13	—½
FranklinElec .28	213	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+⅝
FraserMfg 1.10e	14	8¼	8¼	8	—¼
Fredrk Herr .24e	77	4¼	4¼	4¼	—¼
FriendlceCr .08	757	19¼	18¼	19	+¾
Friona Ind .10e	19	4¼	4¼	4¼	
FrozenFdExp .34	8	10¾	10¼	10¾	
FullerHB .44	240	15¾	14¾	15¾	+1
FultonNat .60	18	10¼	10	10	
Funtime Inc	10	7	7	7	
Furrs Cafe .40	129	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
GRT Corp	241	4¼	4	4	—⅛
GalaxyOil Co	80	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Galvest Houston	357	10¼	9⅛	10	—⅛
Gap Stores	331	14	13	13	—1
GatesLearjet s	125	11⅞	11½	11½	—⅛
GatewayTran .30	18	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
Gelco Corp	578	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Gelman Inst	172	13⅝	11¼	11¼	—1⅝
Gen Automation	757	7⅝	7	7	
GenAutoPts .76	121	27¼	27	27¼	+¼
GenBinding .07e	78	15½	15	15	—¼
General Care	171	10¼	9½	10¼	+¾
GenComputr Svs	6	1	1	1	
Gen Energy .40e	184	13	12¼	12¼	—⅜
Gen Health Svc	456	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
GenShalePd .80b	27	11½	11½	11½	
GenTelCal pf 1	14	10	10	10	
GenTCal 56pf.90	17	9	9	9	
GeneseeBrw .60a	3	11¼	11	11	—¼
Geneve Corp	4	9¼	9	9	
GibsnHoman .38	23	10¼	10	10¼	
Gilbert Assoc 1	112	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
GilbertRobin s	36	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
Gilfordinst .20	44	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
GinnMS Co	8	4½	4¼	4¼	
GlebetrolCom A	34	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
GodfreyCo .90b	27	15¼	15¼	15¼	
GoldenStat Fds	36	13	13	13	
GouldsPumps 1	67	33½	32¼	35	+⅜
GavEmpFin .48	20	8½	8	8	—½
Gracolnc .05	93	10½	9½	10½	+¾
Graham Magnet	119	8½	7¼	8	—½
Graham Mfg .40	22	9½	9½	9½	
Grantree Corp	70	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
GraphicConl .52	38	15¼	15	15	—¼
Graph Scanning	106	16½	15½	15½	—1
GravesTrkLn .36	3	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
GrayTool .20	285	19⅛	18½	18½	—⅛
GreatAmCp .50a	2	12½	12	12½	—½
GreenMtPow 1	94	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+½
GreggsFood .07e	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
GreyAdvrtg .60	29	12	11½	12	+⅛
GuardianPkg .40	27	9	9	9	
GulfEnergDev s	20	10	10	10	
Gulfinterstal .37	8	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	+⅛
HNC Mfg Rlty	34	⅞	¾	⅞	
HON Ind .40a	60	17¼	17	17	
Hach Chem .20e	59	10	8½	8½	—1½
Hahn EW .20	138	5⅛	5½	5½	—⅛
HamiltBro Exp	53	5½	5¼	5⅜	—⅛
HamiltBroExpun	21	5½	5½	5½	
HamiltonBro Pet	224	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Hamilton InvTr	27	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
HannafrdBro .60	8	12¼	11¼	11½	—½
Hardwicke Cos	17	3½	3¼	3½	—⅛
HarleyCorp .25	3	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
Harper&Row .52	79	8¼	8½	8½	
Harvestind s	77	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
HavatampaCp .44	174	9½	9	9½	+⅜
Hawaii Corp	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
Heath Tecna	16	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
Helmel Petrol	41	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
HenredFurn .40a	34	19¼	18¼	18¼	—1
HrcelCorp .56	214	15	14¼	15	
HickoryFarm .24	63	8⅜	8	8	—⅜
HickoryFurnitr s	29	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
Higbee Co 1.48	7	17¼	17½	17½	—½
HollywdPark 1	16	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Hook Drugs .85a	38	10¼	10¼	10¼	
HooverCo .76	958	13½	12	13¼	+1¼
HudsnPPan .80e	33	28¼	27	27	—¼
Hughes Supply	63	8½	8	8	—½
HuntMfg .36	5	12½	12¼	12¼	—¼
Hy Gain Elec	1081	15¼	13⅞	14⅞	—1
Hyatt Corp	645	6⅛	5¼	5⅞	—⅛
Hyatt Intl	73	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
HydraulicCo 1.44	4	15¾	15½	15¾	
HysterCo .60a	908	22¾	20½	22¼	+1⅝
IMS Intl	2255	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+⅛
IVAC Corp .24	115	15⅞	15	15⅞	+¾
Immuno Scienc	10	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	—¾
IndepSq Sec 1.68	61	17¾	17½	17¾	
Ind Mfg Rlty	25	2¾	2½	2⅝	
Indpls Wat 1.70	26	19½	19⅛	19½	
IndustFuels .60	23	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
Indust Nucleonic	307	4¼	4	4¼	+¼
Inforex Inc	227	4⅞	4	4⅛	—⅛
Informint .05e	27	14½	14½	14½	
Inform Magnet	770	9⅝	8⅛	9⅝	+1½
InstrumentLab s	67	6⅛	5⅞	6	—⅛
Intel Corp	864	71	65	71	+5½
Intercont Energ	31	8¼	8	8½	
Intercrtlind .32	6	11	11	11	
IntrmtnGs 1.28a	20	12½	12½	12½	
IntBnkWash .25	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
IntBkWashA .25	125	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
Int Dairy Queen	41	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
IntSysCl pf1.50	48	14	14	14	
InterprovPipe 1	43	14½	13¼	13¼	—⅝
Intersil Inc	354	7	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
Invest Annuity	54	3	2⅞	2⅞	
InvestGrp A .50	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
lowaSouUtil 2	55	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+⅜
Ivey JB&Co .52	17	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
JMB Rlty Tr un	27	12	12	12	
JacobsonStrs .30		7½	7½	7½	
James River .16	531	18	17	17½	—½
Jamesbury Corp	313	14½	12¾	14¼	+2
JasonEmpire .40	10	8	8	8	
Jerrico Inc	1223	39¼	37¼	39¼	—¼
Jetero Corp	102	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
JohnsonEF .80	1404	23	19½	20½	—2½
JoslynMfg 1.12a	190	15	13½	15	+1½
Juslinind .60	23	15	14¾	14¾	—¼
KDI Corp	312	1½	1	1½	+⅛
Kaiser Steel 1.50	571	43	41½	41½	—½
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	4	18	18	18	
Kalvar Corp	66	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
KamanCoA 1	88	24¼	24½	24½	
KamparAm .15e	79	7½	7¼	7½	
Kans St Netw .20	15	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Kar Products	12	17¼	16½	17	+½
Kayot Inc	154	11⅞	10½	11	+⅛
KearnTreck .30	210	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
KearneyNatl .48	87	6¼	6	6¼	+⅜
KeithClark .50	4	7½	7½	7½	
KellySvcs .80	30	17¾	17½	17½	—¼
Kenai Drilling	212	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
KenaiDrilling wt	20	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Konnington Ltd	268	7¾	6½	7¼	+¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Keuffel Esser .60	65	15½	14¼	15	+½
Key Pharmceut	222	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Keydata Corp	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
KeyesFibre .72	407	16⅞	15	16	+½
Kays Cust Fund	24	5	5	5	
Keystone Foods	61	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
Keystonelntl .36	105	21	20	20½	+¼
KeystoneOTC Fd	57	6⅞	6½	6⅝	—⅛
KeystnePff Cem	33	10½	10½	10½	
Knape Vogt .60	43	15¾	15	15	—¼
KnudsenCp .40b	55	12½	12½	12½	
KogerProp .32	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	
KossCorp .20	16	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
Kratos	27	6¼	6½	6½	
KruegerWA .36	32	9	8¼	9	+¼
KuhlmanCp .50a	126	9¼	8¼	9¼	+⅜
Kustom Electron	23	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
LMF Corp .30b	17	4½	4½	4½	
LTV Cp 78wt	304	1⅛	1	1	
LaZ BoyChr .48	27	19	18	18	—½
LacledeStl 1	13	19¼	19	19	—¼
LakeSupPow 1	7	11½	11½	11½	
LancastColn .48a	294	14	12⅞	13½	+⅛
Lanceinc .80a	141	21¼	20¼	21¼	+1
LaneCo .60a	25	22¼	21¼	21¼	—1
LawrysFds .24a	54	17	16½	16½	—¼
LawsonProd .20	15	18½	18	18	—¼
LawlerChem .34	97	11¼	11	11	—⅛
LearPetrol s	5	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
Leesey Mot .32a	67	16	17⅞	16	+½
LeggPlatt .36	62	11½	11	11	—½
Lewron Corp	82	4	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
Liberty Homes	27	2¼	2¼	2¼	
LibertyNatl 1.69	19	28	27½	27½	—¼
LilChampFd .28o	29	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
Limited Stores	315	22½	19	22	+2
Lin Broadcastg	218	16½	15⅝	16	—⅛
LincnTelTel 1.60	4	27¼	27	27	
LindbergCp .63	42	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	—⅛
LionCntry Safari	45	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	—⅛
Liquid Air 1.20	36	33	32½	32½	—½
LiquidTransp .40	34	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Litronix Inc	254	2½	2	2	—⅛
LociteCp .20	105	18	17¼	17¼	—⅛
Logicon Inc	12	3¾	3½	3½	
LoneStarBr .80a	40	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
LongvwFibre 7	18	170	170	170	
Loomis Cp .11r	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
LaLdOffExp B	329	7⅞	7	7	+⅛
LouisvGE pf1.25	7	14	14	14	
LouisvGE pf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Lowes Cos .10	699	26¾	25¼	26¼	
Lydall Inc	12	8¼	7¼	8¼	+½
Lynden Transport	69	10½	9½	9½	—¼
LyonMetal .60a	17	10¼	10¼	10¼	
M&T Migin 1.04	24	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
MB Assoc	112	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
MCI Communcat	654	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
MCI Commun wt	329	1⅛	1	1	
MFY Ind .24	52	5¼	5	5¼	
MGF Oil Corp	143	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—½
MSI Data Corp	275	6¼	6⅛	6¼	—½
MTS Systems .10	110	13¼	13	13¼	—⅛
MacDermid .52	38	7¼	7¾	7¼	
MadisnGsEl 1.20	166	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
Magma Pow Co	1253	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
Magneticintl .02b	69	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
Maier Electronic	93	6½	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Maier Realty	160	1	⅞	1	+⅛
Mallinckrodt .50	1184	40	36½	38¼	—½
Managemt Assis	1746	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
Manitowoc 1a	77	300	27½	29	—½
ManningGas Oil	66	7½	6⅞	7	+⅛
ManufgData Sys	121	9	8¼	8½	—½
Mapl Inc .01e	7	14¼	14	14	+⅛
MarcusCp .10r	65	8	7⅞	8	
Marine Colloids	55	9¼	9⅛	9	—⅛
Marion Corp	257	9¼	9⅛	9	—⅛
MarkProds .12	51	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
MarkTwain .68	38	18	17¼	18	—¼
MarshSummk .52	10	7¼	7	7	—⅛
MaryJosphsn .28	50	7¼	6½	6½	—⅝
MaryKay .22	457	18	18	18	
MassMerch .04e		7⅞	7¼	7¼	
MauiLdPine .36	25	10	9¼	9½	—½
May Petrol	802	5¾	4⅞	5¼	+⅛
Maynard Oil	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
McCormick .46a	206	36	34¼	36	+1½
McDowllEnt .10e	28	8⅝	8	8	—⅝
McMoran Expl	1601	12	9½	12	+2½
McQuay Pfex .84	132	19½	17¾	19¼	—½
Measurex Corp	481	15⅞	13¼	14⅛	+1⅛
Medcom Inc	56	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
Medford Co 1.20	13	43	41	41	—2
Medical Comptr	45	3½	3½	3½	
Medtronic	706	27½	26½	27	—¼
MerchantsInc .80	63	17	17	17	
MerchntsNatl .80	17	17¼	16½	17	+½
Mervyns	330	35	33½	34	+½
Metagraphic Sys	19	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Melex Corp .05e	67	9	8⅜	8¼	+⅝
Metpath Inc	120	15½	15⅛	15½	
MeyerFred .36b	135	17⅝	17⅛	17½	—⅛
Microdata Cp	1027	25⅝	22¾	25⅛	+2⅞
Microform Data	174	3¼	3	3	
Micron Corp	163	1½	1⅛	1½	
MidAmind .18b	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
MidlandCap .1e	15	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
MidwtDist A .15e	139	7¼	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
MidwtnFidly .44	27	9	9	9	
MidwGasTr 1.20	4	14	13½	14	+½
MillerHS RltyTr	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
MilliporeCp .10	1443	25½	22¼	23¼	+1⅞
MineSafeApp .80	12	43	42	43	+1
MineralEnginrg 171		2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
MinnsotFab .15e	89	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.66	38	18½	18½	18½	—½
Mischer Corp	2	5	5	5	
MissValGs 1.58b	13	13	12¾	13	
Mr Steak	55	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
MrsSmithsP .24	183	20⅞	20	20⅞	+⅞
ModernMer .08e	572	19½	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
ModernMerch wt	114	12	11½	11½	—½
ModularCom Sys	280	13½	12½	12½	—1
MogulCorp .60	109	19¼	19¾	19¼	
Molex Inc	22	23½	23	23	—½
MonfortColo .06e	150	5½	5½	5¼	—⅛
Moore Corp 1.20	644	40¼	39¼	40¼	+1
Moore Sam .20	55	16½	16¼	16½	+½
Moran Bros	58	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
MorrisonInc .48e	387	39¼	35	35¼	—3
MtgInvWash .66e	27	3	2⅞	2⅞	
MosineePap .60b	17	12¾	12½	12½	
Moslek Corp	2168	22½	20⅛	22¼	+1½
Motion Ind .16	59	20¼	19¾	20¼	+½
MotClubAm .10	21	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Mueller Paul .80	17	14	12¾	14	+1¼
Multimedia .32	24	18	18	18	
Myersind .12	72	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	—⅛
Mylan Labs	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
NUS Corp A	20	7¾	7½	7½	—¼
NaChursIntl .05i	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
NarragCap .40e	16	6¾	6¾	6¾	
NathanFam .05e	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
NatByProd 1.20	3	19	19	19	
NalConven Str	91	11¼	10½	10¾	—½
NatData Comm	93	4	3¾	4	+¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Nat Data Corp	227	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Nat Liberty .17e	72	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
NatnwdsSvc .25	787	29¼	27⅞	28	+1⅝
NatUtilInd	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
NatwdeRIE .76e	21	3¾	3½	3⅝	
NeedhmHarp .40	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
NewEngEng .32	11	6¾	5¾	5¾	—⅛
NewHavNat 2.20	11	46	46	46	—½
NelsonThomas	4	12¾	12½	12½	—¼
Neutragena .13e	35	13	11½	12	—1
NevAmFe .12e	29	8½	8½	8⅞	
Nawm Bro	14	5	4⅞	4	—⅛
NJ NatGas 1.32	37	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
NewPlanRlt .80	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
NewellCos .52	40	9⅛	9⅛	9	+½
Nicolet Instrum	86	11¼	11½	11½	—¼
Nielsn A .44	815	28¼	28	28¼	+⅛
Nielsn B .44	338	31	29¼	31	
Nobility Homes	160	3¼	3¼	3¼	+¼
NobleAffil .40a	215	31½	29¾	31¼	+1¾
Nolandco .36	76	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
Nord Resrcs s	17	8	7¾	8	
Nordstrmlnc .56	240	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+½
Norin Corp	7	11¼	11	11	—⅛
NorCarNG 1	52	11¼	11	11	—¼
NorEurOil RT un	87	22¼	20½	22	+1½
NorestPel .25	78	15½	14¾	15	—¼
NorStaBncp .47	44	6½	6¼	6⅛	—⅛
Nortrp King .36	1939	10	8⅞	10	+1¼
NwstNatGas .90	200	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
NwstFinCo .32b	18	8½	8½	8½	
NwstnFinl .nx	30	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	
NwstPubSvc 1.79	160	17	15⅞	17	+¾
NwstSPtCem 1b	5	15¾	15½	15½	—½
Nove Corp .48	259	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+⅜
Nuclear Dynam	45	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
Nuclear Svcs .17e	114	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
OakHillSport .26	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
OceanDrExp .20	423	34¼	32½	32¼	—1¾
Ocean Explor	905	8½	6⅝	6⅞	—1
Ocean Oil&Gas	131	14½	14½	14½	
Oceaneering Int .10e	186	9½	9	9	—¼
OffshrLogist .20	259	14⅛	13½	14¼	—½
OgilvyMathr 1.16	256	25	24⅛	24½	
OhioFerroAl .80e	4	23⅜	23¼	23½	
Oil Shale Corp	2146	5⅝	5⅛	5	—⅛
OlympiaBrw .80	381	29	25½	29	+3½
Omaha Natl 1.50	21	16¾	16¼	16¾	
Opel Corp	113	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Optical Coatg Lb	80	8	7¼	7½	—⅛
Orangeolnc .15e	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	
OregFreezDry s	57	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
OregonPCem .88	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
Orion Research	27	4¼	3¼	3⅞	—¼
Ormont Drg Ch	248	9⅞	7⅞	9¼	+1⅞
Osbrnsng SacrtG	27	12½	12	12	
OtterTailPw 1.56	35	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
OverseaAir .30e	54	5½	5¼	5½	
OwensMinor .24	14	12	12	12	
OxfrdPendflx .60		22¾	22¾	22¾	
Ozark	72	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
PVO Intl .23e	25	11¾	11¼	11½	+⅛
PabstBrew 1.04	126	25⅛	24⅝	26	+1⅛
PACCAR Inc .80	283	40	39¼	39½	+¼
PacGasl Hold	44	5½	5¼	5¼	
PacFarEast Lin	38	12½	12	12	—¼
PacGamRob 1.40	97	23¼	22¾	23¼	+½
PakoCorp .45	27	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
PamexFds s	46	3½	3⅜	3½	+½
Panax Corp .04e		3½	3½	3½	
Pandick Press	24	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
ParkOhioInd .70	20	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
Pathcom Inc	419	12⅝	10⅞	11	—1⅞
PaulHarris .20	22	16¼	16¼	16	
Paul Revere 1.60	42	13½	13¼	13	—½
Pauley Petrolm	22	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
PayLessDrug .30	147	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
Pay N Pak .42b	207	11	10½	10⅝	
Pay N Save .40	415	25	24¼	24¼	—¼
PaylessCash .20	225	25	23⅞	25	+½
PeaveyCo 1		17½	17⅛	17½	—⅛
PeerChaIn .64b	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
PeerlessMfg .48b	14	16	14¼	14¼	—1¾
Penn Corp .10e	17	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
PennVaCp 2	34	76½	74½	74½	—2
PennEnfcrp 1.40	42	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
Penn La Tx B	1375	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	
PennzOffshGs 6	4940	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	—⅝
Pentairind .20e	83	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
Pepsi CSWch .40	22	10⅝	9⅞	10	½
PetersenH&H .26	37	12¼	11½	11¾	+¼
Petrolite 1.20	176	70	67	67	—1
PetrlaneCp .60b	20	28¾	28¾	29½	—½
Phoenix Candy	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
PhysicCntrl Cp	92	10½	9½	10½	+½
Pic n Save Co	14	14¼	14¼	14¼	
PiedmtAvia .20e	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Pieriors 1.60	136	24½	24¼	24¼	—¼
PioneerFood .20	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Pioneer Hi Bred	577	17⅞	17¼	17½	+⅛
PioneerStdEl .22	225	11½	11	11	—⅛
Pioneer Wstn	85	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Pizzalnn s	400	10¾	9½	10½	+⅝
PollutnCont Ind	96	2½	1⅞	2½	+¼
Polymer Mat .20	22	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
Popeil Bros .40	135	5⅛	4¼	5	+⅛
PosiSeal Intl	56	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—½
PostCorp .40	7	10½	10½	10½	
Pott Ind .60	57	22½	22½	22½	—¼
PowerTest .30	7	6¼	7	7	+¼
Powers Reg .70	53	11½	11	11	—⅜
Pratt Henry .40	10	14¼	14½	14¼	
PrecWelHld .44e	402	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	—½
PrecisCastpart s	70	13½	12¾	13	—¼
PrestoProd .24	109	13¼	13½	13¼	—⅛
PrestonTruck .36	19	32¼	31¾	31¾	—½
Prime Inc	271	11¾	9½	11½	+1½
Process Systems	1131	3¼	2¾	3¼	+⅜
Programd Rem	17	2¾	2½	2¾	¼
ProgressivCp .14	77	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
PropTrAm .65e	79	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
PubSvNoCar 1.04	99	10⅞	10⅛	10¾	—⅛
Pulaski Furnitur	44	11½	10½	10½	—¾
Puritan Bennett	143	18¼	17½	18¼	+⅝
Putnm Duo Cap	210	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
PutDuolnc 1.23a	13	15½	15	15	—½
Quaker Chem .88	179	21	20	20½	
QualityInns Inl	86	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
Quanior Corp	114	5¼	4½	5¼	+¾
RPM Inc .20	106	14	13	14	+1
Rahall Com .10e	59	5⅛	4⅞	5	—⅛
Rainbow Resrcs	274	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+⅜
Rangaire .24b	45	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
Rapidata Inc	305	3¼	2¾	3	—⅛
Raychem Corp	392	143	139	142	+3
RaymondCp .38b	135	11¾	11	11¾	+¾
RealtyMtgl 1.26e	53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Recognition Eq	769	9½	9	9⅛	
RedfernFds .30	28	6¾	6¾	6¾	
RedkenLabs .10e	287	24	22⅛	23⅞	—½
RegencyElec .88	710	17¾	16¼	17	—⅛
ReidProvid .05e	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
RelianceUniv .60	65	10	9¾	10	
Rep Auto Pts .20	27	10	10	10	
Resdel Ind .20b	46	10½	10	10	—½
Research Ind	57	8¼	7¾	7¾	—½
ReserveOil Min	308	45	41½	42	—½
Revellinc .44b	11	7¾	7½	7½	—½
RexPlastics .40	20	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
RexPrecision .32	13	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—½
Reyn&Reyn .32	295	17	15¾	16⅞	—¾
Richeinc 1.36	91	21½	21¼	21½	+¼
RingarndPd .06e	121	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Rival Mfg 1.60	875	26¾	26	26¾	+½
RoadwayExp .40	931	44½	43½	44¼	—¼
RobbinsMyer .80	37	14	13½	14	+½
Rochesterin .05e	7	6	5½	5⅞	—⅛
Rocket Resrch	1316	7⅝	6	7⅝	+1⅝
Rodac Corp	90	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
RollinsBurd .52	69	13¾	12¾	12¾	—1
Rosemount .28e	201	47	45½	47	+1⅝
Rospelch Co .36b	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Rouse Co	212	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
RoweFurn .08	15	4⅞	4¼	4¼	—⅛
Roysler Co .75e	247	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
RuckerPhar .25e	28	10¼	9¾	9⅞	—½
RussellStover .64	262	13¾	13	13¾	+½
RykoffSE .40	44	12	11½	12	+½
RylandGrp .18	28	13½	13	13¼	+¼
S&S Corp .20	141	25½	24½	25	
SBE Inc	222	9½	8	8½	—⅝
SCI Systems	122	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	—⅝
SalemNatl Co	49	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
SanFernEl .28b	48	5	4¾	5	
Sandgate Cp .18r	34	4½	4¼	4⅜	—⅛
Saslow DL Co	43	8½	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
SavannaFd 2.24a	19	15	14	14½	—½
Scan Data	23	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Scherer RP .18	245	9½	8⅞	9	—¼
Schollinc .60	98	10½	10½	10½	
Schulman .27e	96	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
Scope Inc .20	23	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	—⅛
Scotti Commercl	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Scottish Inrs Am	61	1	1	1	
Scotts Lic Gold	97	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
ScrippsHow 1.68	7	27½	27½	27½	
Sea World .10e	408	20⅝	18⅛	20½	+2¼
SealedAirCo .15e	138	9¼	8½	8½	+¼
SeawayFdTn .50	6	8½	8½	8½	
Seeburg Ind .15r	40	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
Selscom Delta	107	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+¼
Semicon Inc	9	7½	7½	7½	
Sensormatic	164	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Sentry Mfg	32	7	6½	6½	—½
Serv Merchand s	504	17⅝	16⅛	17	—⅝
Servicemster .68	237	29	28¼	29	+¾
SevenUpCo .84	365	34¼	33¼	33¾	—¼
ShakleeCp .44	99	15	14	14	—¾
Shattrprf Glass	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
Sheldahl Co	133	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	—⅛
ShippersDisp .36	87	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
ShoneyBigB .20	283	14¼	14	14	—¼
Shop&Go .20r	23	8¼	8	8	—¼
Shorewood Corp	13	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
SigmaAldrich .24	44	26¾	26¾	26¾	
SigmorCp A .80	68	14½	13⅞	13⅞	—⅝
Siliconix Inc	118	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
SilverKingMin s	62	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
Simeonind 1.40	30	19¼	18¾	19	—¼
Skyline Oil	18	7½	7½	7½	
Smithfield Foods	124	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
SnapOnTools .72	927	34¾	33	33	—½
SolidState Scient	707	10¼	8	10¼	+2¼
Solid State Tech	58	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
SonocoProd .80a	34	30	29½	30	+½
Sonoma Vinevds	179	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+¼
SourceCap .80e	244	15	14¾	14⅞	—½
SourceCap pf1.40	28	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Southn Airwy	125	5½	5¼	5½	+½
SouthnBncpAla 1	21	23½	23½	23½	
SouthCalWat 1.08	72	11¾	11¾	11¾	+½
SoutnConnGas 2	36	21¼	20¾	21¼	+¼
Southn Ind 1.20a	16	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—¾
SouthnNatNC .80	1	18	18	18	
SouthnUnion Pd	406	32½	29½	32½	+3½
South'dPap.43	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Sowst Factories	40	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
SowstGasCo 1	125	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	
SwstPetroCh .32	32	7¾	7½	7¾	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	12	14¾	14½	14¾	
SowstnDrug .72	51	11½	11	11½	
Spacelabs Inc	7	7	7	7	
Spectra Physics	324	15¼	14¾	15¼	+¼
SpectralDyn .16e	47	7¾	7½	7⅝	—⅛
Spectronics Inc	41	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	—½
SpeidlNewsp .48	19	17	17	17	
StaRitcind .70b	48	12½	12¼	12½	+¼
Stanadyne Inc 1	265	21⅛	18⅝	18¾	—3¼
StdRegistr 1.20a	37	15½	15½	15½	
Standun Inc	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
StanleyHom 1.20	24	15½	15	15½	+½
Stanwick Corp	46	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+⅛
SteakN Shake .32	54	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—½
StewSandwh .10e	142	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅝
Story Chemical	20	2¼	2½	2½	+⅛
Stratford Texas	311	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
StrawbClth 1.30b	35	26½	26	26	—½
SturmRuger .30a	5	13	13	13	
SubaruAm .70e	251	17⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—1¼
Sullair Corp	195	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	—⅞
Summit Energy	120	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	1186	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+1⅛
Sunstar Foods	50	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Superior El .24	122	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Supreme Eq	98	6½	5⅛	5⅛	+½
Survival Tech	16	8⅞	8	8⅞	+⅛
Swedlow Inc	33	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
Sycor Inc	462	27¾	26¾	26½	—1¼
T Bar Inc s	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
TII Corp	20	9	9	9	
Taco Bell .14	1026	26¼	23¾	26¼	+2½
Tally Corp	102	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	
Tampaxinc 1.80a	1044	31¼	31½	31¼	+¼
Tannetics .10r	121	5½	5½	5½	
TaylorRental .24	31	14½	14½	14½	
TaylorWine .62	269	13½	12⅞	13½	+⅛
TechnicPub .32b	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	
TecumsehProd 2	11	43¼	43¼	43¼	+½
TejasGas .20	51	7	7	7	
Telco Mktg Svcs	91	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅜
Tele Comunicat	95	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
Telecredit Inc	322	13½	12¼	12⅞	—⅛
TelemedCorp s	104	8½	8¼	8¼	
Telesciences .20	176	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—½
Teletronics Intl	8	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
TennantCo .64	78	29½	29½	29½	
Tenneco Offshre	1484	9	8⅞	9	
TennNatGas .92	7	10	10	10	
Terra Resources	93	28	26½	28	+1½
Texas Amer Oil	161	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
Textilesinc 1	12	13½	13½	13½	
ThalhmrBro .70b	30	12	11¾	11⅞	
Thermo Electrn	49	9⅛	9	9¼	
Thetford Corp	82	7¼	5¾	7¼	+1½
Threshold Tech	39	10¼	9½	10	—½
TiffanyCo .56	321	8½	7⅞	8½	+½
Tipperary Corp s	961	11⅝	10⅛	11½	+¾
TitanGroup .03e	51	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
TobiasKotzin .25	85	3¼	3⅛	3½	
Tolley Intl Cp	30	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
TomBrown s	355	21¼	20½	20¾	—⅜
Tomlinson Oil	22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
TonyLama .12	95	4⅛	4½	4½	—⅛
ToppsTrows .20e	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ToroCorp .56	36	13¾	13½	13¾	—⅛
Toscanylmp .40e	21	7¾	7¼	7½	+⅛
Toth Aluminum	77	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	—⅛
TowleMfg .80	29	10⅛	10¼	10½	
Transconti Oil	31	2⅜	2½	2½	—⅛
Transocean Oil	133	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	
Tremcoinc .70	37	11¾	11½	11¾	+½
TriChemInc .16	683	16½	13¾	13¾	—2¼
Triangle Corp	22	2½	2½	2½	
TricoProds 1a	18	28¼	27½	28	—¼
Triple Check s	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Triton O&G	104	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Tucker Drilling	9	2	1¾	2	+¼
Tufag SJ	9	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
TwnC Barge .40e	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
TwinDiscClu 1.50	6	23	23	23	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Tymshare Inc	482	25⅞	24¼	24¼	—1½
TysonFoods .20e	21	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
UA ColCable .20	10	12½	12¼	12¼	
UB Financl .56	97	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
UTL Corp	79	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
UniCapital Cp	154	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
Uniti Inc .20e	56	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	—⅝
UnionPlantr.25r	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
UnionSplCp 1	30	17	16¾	17	+½
UnitArtThea .36b	13	9	8½	9	
Unit Cable Telev	46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
UnitMcGill .15	40	12	11	12	+½
USBanknote	104	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
US Sugar .30	42	56	55½	55½	
US Surgical Co	1348	10⅝	9⅝	10	+¼
US TruckL .80a	46	15½	15	15	—⅛
UnilegCo .60	2	19	18¾	18¾	
UnivFoods 1.50	136	27¼	26½	27	—¼
Univinstrumt .16	139	16¼	15½	15⅞	—⅛
UnivSecur Inv	74	9½	8¼	9¼	—⅛
Univ Voltronics	257	15¼	14¼	15	+¼
University Patent	255	17¼	16½	16½	—½
UpperPenPw 1.72	109	17	16½	17	+½
UpsNDowns .24	21	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Utils Inds .40e	12	11½	11	11	—½
Vall Assoc	56	8⅛	8½	8½	—⅛
Valleylab Inc	17	12½	12¼	12¼	—⅛
Valmont Ind	104	25½	24½	25	+½
VanDusenAir .40	14	8¼	8¼	8¼	
VanDyk Resrch	96	6	4½	6	+1½
VanSchaack Co	315	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+⅝
VanceSand .10e	35	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
Varco Intl .02e	73	16½	15¾	15¾	—¾
Vacgin Jack .40	75	17¼	13	13¼	+½
Velcroind .60	577	6⅞	6	6	—⅞
VeloBind Inc	23	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+¼
Ventron Cp .60	59	31½	32¼	32¼	+½
Victoria Station	187	22½	22	22½	+½
VictoryMkts .10e	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Viking Ind	72	12	11¾	12	+¼
Vipont Chem	40	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
Virco Mfg .07e	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
VaChemical .96	2	22½	22½	22½	
Va Intl	47	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Visual Science s	49	3	2⅞	3	
Volume Shoe .50	268	13⅛	12¼	12⅞	—⅛
Volunteer Cap	166	21½	18¼	18¼	—3
Volt Info Sci	54	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
WD 40 Co .88a	67	16¼	17½	15¼	+⅛
WadswthPub .20	1	8½	8½	8½	
Waldbaum s	5	10½	10¼	10½	+⅛
Wallsind .36	36	7¼	7½	7	—⅛
WalterRlty Inv	16	6	6	6	
Wangco Inc	757	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+½
WarnerEl .80	28	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
Washingtn Grp	24	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Washgtn Homes	4	3¼	3	3¼	
WashNatGs 1.16	81	12¼	12½	12½	—⅛
WatersAsso .12e	27	33	32½	32	—⅛
WausauPapr .60	6	9½	9¼	9½	—¼
WaverlyPres .30	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Waxmanind .08	581	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Weatherford Intl	136	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅜
Webb Co .80	15	18¼	18¼	18½	
Webb Resrcs	54	8¼	7¾	8¼	+½
WeedenHold .60e	20	11	10	10	—1
WehrCorp .60	6	15	12½	12¾	
WeightWatch .40	265	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
WellingtnMgt .60	7	7¾	7¼	7¼	—⅛
Welltech Inc	577	7¼	7⅛	7⅜	
Welsbach Corp	82	4¼	3¾	4	
West Co .16	74	9	8¾	9	—⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	287	6	7½	7⅝	+⅛
Westn Digital	520	2	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
WestnGear .40	138	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
WstnKyGas 1.72	12	13¼	13¼	13¼	
WstnMarEl .48e	14	20	20	20	
WestnMfg Inv	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
WestnUnited Res	488	¾	⅝	⅝	—⅛
WestmdCoal 1.20	501	64	61	62	—1½
Wetterauinc .60b	125	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	—⅛
White Shield	278	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Whitehall Cem	5	19	19	19	
WienAirAlsk .10e	251	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
WienerCorp .44	79	20¼	20½	20	—⅛
Wiley&Sons 1	8	17½	17½	17½	
Willamette .60a	265	27⅝	27	27	—⅛
WilliamWW .50a	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Wilson HJ	21	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
Wincorp .20	4	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Winns Stores .75	43	23	22½	23	+½
WinterJack 1.02	121	14⅝	14¼	14½	+½
WinterParkTl .40	219	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+⅛
WiseCentrfg .80b	35	21⅝	21	21	—2⅛
Wiser Oil .5e	15	94½	87	94½	+7½
WixCorp .40	80	11	10⅛	11	+½
WolohanLum .10	4	8	7¼	7½	—⅛
WoodheadD .32	7	13	13	13	
WoodwLoth 1.40a	111	25	23⅞	23⅞	—1
Worthingtn Ind	184	16¾	16	16¾	+¼
WrightWE .20	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WymanGord 1a	17	25	24	24	—½
XeroxCorp .30	89	22¼	22½	22½	—1½
YellowFrtSys .48	585	40½	39	39½	—1
YounkerBr 1.40	5	24	24	24	
Zenith Labs	6	6	6	6	
ZionsUtahBn .80	84	22	21½	22	+½

FOREIGN

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloASoAt .32e	1059	3¼	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
AngloAGIn 2.31e	1162	23	20¼	21½	—1½
BayerAG 2.65e	1	53¼	50½	50½	—3½
Beechm Grp .08e	4	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	+⅛
BellCanada 77wt	33	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
BlyvoorGold .71e	896	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	—⅛
BrokenHillP .32e	33	10	9½	10	+⅛
BuffelsfGld 1.29e	389	10	9¼	9⅞	—⅛
Burmah Oil	465	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
Canon Inc .39e	8	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	+⅛
DeBeersMin .25e	637	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
Ericssn Tel 1.28e	1	44	42½	44	+1½
FalconbrNick 1a	15	40¼	40½	40½	—⅛
Fisons Ltd	24	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
FreeStaGM 2.70e	544	16	14⅞	15	—1⅛
FujiPhotoF .19e	32	19⅞	18¼	18⅞	—½
GoldFieldSA .54e	97	20¾	18¼	18⅞	—½
HitachiLtd 1.18e	149	30¼	29½	29⅝	+⅛
HondaMotor .51e	36	50	48½	49¼	—¾
KansaiEPw 1.14r	1	23½	22¾	22⅞	—¼
KloofGoldM .43e	666	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	—¼
Kyoto Ceramic	98	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅝
MacMillBloe .60	5	20½	19¾	20¼	—¼
MineralRes .57e	261	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Mitsui Co .40e		29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅜
NipponElec .34e	23	16⅞	15⅝	16½	+1
PalabaMng 1.26e	45	13½	13	13½	+⅛
Philips Gloeian	411	11	10⅛	11	—⅛
Pioneer Elec	5	105	101	101	—1⅛
PotgietsPlat .20e	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
PresBrdGd 2.21e	433	15⅛	13½	14½	—⅞
PresStynGd 1e	806	8¾	7½	8⅛	—⅛
RankOrean .11e	1217	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅛
RoyDutPet 5.35e	1	77¼	76¼	77⅛	—½
StHelenaG 2.06e	269	16	14⅞	15	—1⅛
TelefDeMex .79c	84	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
TelefonDeMex B	3	7⅝	7¾	7¾	—⅛
TokioMarF .82e	5	94½	93	94½	+1½
TokyoShibEl .79c	30	24⅞	24	24⅜	+⅛
ToyotaMot .21e	39	29½	28⅝	28⅞	—⅛
UnionCpLtd .39e	146	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
VaalReefs 2.41e	985	16⅞	15¾	16⅛	—⅛
Welkom GM .59e	129	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
WestDrielG 3.23e	799	25	20⅞	22⅛	—3
WnDeepLvl 1.35e	601	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	—⅛
WnHolding 4.20e	249	21¼	20	20½	—1

JOHN DEERE OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION
DEERE & COMPANY

5% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1986

Convertible into Common Stock of Deere & Company

The right to convert the Debentures into shares of common stock of Deere & Company expires on March 15, 1977.

Upon conversion, Debentureholders will receive Deere & Company common stock at a rate of 26.49 shares for each $1.000 Debenture converted. The market price for 26.49 shares on July 1, 1976 was $1,841.05 based upon the closing price as reported on the composite list of the New York Stock Exchange on that date.

The current quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share would total $13.245 on 26.49 shares; the quarterly accrued interest on a $1.000 Debenture is $12.50; interest is paid semi-annually each June 15 and December 15.

The conversion price of the Debentures is $37.75 with any fractional shares resulting from the conversion of one or more Debentures paid in cash. No adjustment for accrued interest or dividends is made upon conversion. The market price of Deere & Company stock fluctuates and the rate of quarterly dividends is subject to change.

The Debentures may be converted into the equivalent number of shares of Deere & Company common stock by presenting them for conversion to:

Citibank (First National City Bank)
New York (corporate trust office), New York
London (city office), England
Brussels, Belgium
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Paris, France
Milan, Italy
Deutsche Bank (head office), Frankfurt, Germany

This notice is a reminder only and is not a recommendation to convert the Debentures or to take any other action concerning them. Conversion of the Debentures, and all other rights of Debentureholders are subject to the terms of the indenture dated June 15, 1966 with The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), Trustee.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5½-5¾	3⅞-3⅞	1⅛-1½	14-14½
1 M.	5⅝-5¾	3⅞-4⅛	⅞-1	14⅝-14⅞
3 M.	5⅞-6⅛	4-4¼	1-1½	14-14¼
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	4⅛-4⅜	1¾-2	13⅞-13⅝
1 Y.	7¼-7⅝	5⅛-5⅜	2⅛-2⅜	13⅞-13⅞

Currency Rates

July 5, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7350	4.9020	105.75*	57.46*	32.55y	—	6.8730*	110.33*	44.36*
Brussels (c)	39.67	71.36	15.40	8.36	4.737x*	14.554	—	16.0575	6.45
Frankfurt	2.5770	4.6344	—	54.32*	3.075x	94.60*	6.405*	104.33*	41.30*
London (z)	1.79475	—	4.6235	8.5175	1,506	4.8975	71.225	4.4335	11.0870
Milan	838.05	1507.00	325.00	176.56	—	307.60	21.1260	339.07	136.37
Paris	4.74475	8.53135	184.300*	—	5.66625x	174.350*	11.9712*	192.100*	77.250*
Zurich	2.1700	4.4365	95.77*	52.05*	0.2948*	90.32*	6.32*	—	40.25*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.15175; Escudo: 31.775; Israeli £: 7.93; Peseta: 67.915; Schilling: 18.405; Sw. krona: 4.4503; Yen: 296.05; Belgian financial franc: 40.225; Canadian $: 0.9636; Hong Kong $: 4.9295.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (w) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended July 2, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
DowCh	1,272,300	49⅛	44⅞	45⅝	—4⅛
AtlasCorp	1,234,000	7¼	5	6¾	+1¼
Polaroid	1,002,000	41⅛	36	40¼	+2½
Texacolnc	904,700	28⅞	26¾	27¾	unch
SimpPat	854,900	14⅛	12½	13⅞	—¼
WestghEl	823,700	17⅞	16⅛	17⅜	+⅞
GulfOil	724,400	28⅞	27¼	27½	—½
XeroxCp	702,400	62½	59⅞	62¼	+1⅞
SonyCorp	684,700	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	unch
AmTel&Tel	675,300	57¼	56⅞	57	+⅜
JimWalter	637,400	37¼	30¼	32⅞	—4⅛
Tenneco	619,400	32⅛	31⅜	32⅛	+¼
ContOil	602,000	39⅞	37⅞	38	—2⅛
GenMotors	580,300	69⅞	67½	67⅞	—1
InexcoOil	576,400	14⅝	11⅞	13⅞	+2
SearleGD	553,600	15⅝	14½	15½	+⅜
AvcoCorp	535,300	15	12¼	14½	+1½
Citicorp	504,900	36⅝	35½	36⅛	—½
IntTelTel	520,400	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	—⅛
RCA	517,300	29½	27¾	29	+1

Issues traded in: 2,066.
Advances: 1,106; declines: 705; unchanged: 255.
New highs: 288; new lows: 41.

Volume

This week	93,505,100 shares
Previous week	95,276,646 shares
1975 same week	77,351,210 shares
1976 to date	2,965,757,777 shares
1975 to date	2,719,772,820 shares
1974 to date	1,749,068,315 shares

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	—	—
Baybanks	24¾	25¼
Cleveland Trust Cp.	42	43
Detroit Bank Corporation	50½	51½
Fidelcor Inc.	20½	21¼
First Md. Bncp.	21½	22¼
First Nat Cinn.	28	28¼
Girard Company	40¼	41
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phl	23¼	24¼
Lincoln First Banks	19¼	20
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	60¾	61½
Nat. City Corporation	37½	38
New England Merch. Boston	16⅞	16⅞
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	29	29½
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	36½	37¼
Prov. Nat. Corporation	21¼	22
Secur. Pac. Corporation	22⅞	22⅝
Shawmut Ass. Boston	23	24
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	24½	26¼
U.S. Trust New York	24½	25¼
Un Va. Bankshares	15⅝	16⅛
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	17¼	18¼

NYSE Averages

Week Ended July 2, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	62.42	61.30	62.09	+0.14
Transp.	42.08	41.36	41.68	+0.32
Utils	36.16	35.65	36.16	+0.42
Finance	53.96	53.21	53.94	+0.56
Composite	55.30	55.23	55.97	+0.22

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
400 Indust.	118.29	115.82	117.01	+0.35
20 Transp.	15.04	14.72	14.85	...
40 Utilities	46.99	45.77	46.85	+0.74
40 Finance	11.84	11.62	11.69	...
500 Stocks	105.07	102.95	104.11	+0.39

Standard & Poor's index has been revised to include non-rail transportation and financial companies.

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
30 Indust.	1011.13	990.36	999.34	Unch
20 Transp.	226.27	220.40	224.26	+2.02
15 Utils	87.73	86.75	88.54	+1.82
65 Comb.	313.51	307.95	310.65	+1.30

Tokyo Exchange

July 5, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	336	Matsu E. Wks.	656
Canon	423	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	149
Dai Nip. Print.	518	Mitsubi Corp.	447
Fuji Bank	333	Mitsui Co.	448
Fuji Photo	562	Mitsukoshi	475
Hitachi	225	Nippon Elec.	201
Honda Motor	728	Sharp	385
C. Itoh	307	Shiseido	1,100
Japan Air L.	1,830	Sony Corp.	2,850
Kansai El. P.	693	Sumitomo Bk.	341
Kao Soap	605	Taisho Marine	292
Kirin Brewery	385	Takeda Chem.	220
Komatsu	420	Teijin	160
Kubota	339	Tokio Marine	568
Matsu Ind.	666	Toray	160
		Toyota Motor	679

European Gold Markets

July 5, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	123.10	123.15	—0.10
Zurich	123.45	123.15	U.C.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	124.53	124.82	+0.25

U.S. dollars per ounce.

$40,000,000

Beecham Inc.

Guaranteed Notes Due September 1, 1996

This financing has been arranged privately.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. Hill Samuel Securities Corporation

July 6, 1976

Lloyds Eurofinance N.V.
(incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands)
U.S.$75,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1983
guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal and interest by

Lloyds Bank Limited
(incorporated with limited liability in England)

In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed Lloyds Eurofinance N.V. announce that Definitive Notes with Coupons attached have now been exchanged for the Temporary Global Certificate issued on 26th May, 1976 and are held for account of the Noteholders by Cedel S.A., 45a, Avenue Monterey, P.O. Box 1006, Luxembourg.

Noteholders requiring their certificates to be sent to them or their agents should notify their requirements to Cedel, with instructions as to any insurance required, failing which despatch would be at the holders' risk, all expenses to be for account of the holders. Failing other arrangements, the Notes and the proceeds of any amounts falling due from time to time will be held by Cedel for the interested parties subject to Cedel's normal scale of charges as current from time to time.

July 2nd, 1976 By: Lloyds Eurofinance N.V. Amsterdam.

NOMURA
Tokyo, Japan
THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
Paris
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
Amsterdam, London
NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt
NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Geneva

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

basis	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
125	1.50	4.00	6.00
130	0.50	2.00	3.50
135	0.25	1.00	2.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 32 01 23 - Telex 27 479

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Outside Control of Monetary Authorities

U.S. Banks Lending Spare Cash Worldwide

PARIS, July 5 (IHT).—Two ...d a half years ago, after oil-...porting states quadrupled their ...ices, many persons in the West ...re saying that the resulting ...onetary dislocation from mas...e flows of new petrodollars ...uld be "unmanageable." But, ... it turns out, the balance-of-...yments deficits of oil-importing ...ates have been financed more ...sily than was expected, thanks ... the lending activities of com...ercial banks, principally Amer...n—since they handled most of ...e money.

So great was the activity that ...S. banks have been thrust into ...e role of the major suppliers ... money to the world. This ...velopment is causing mixed ...actions abroad and concern in ...e United States as it is pro...eding outside the control of ...onetary authorities.

Some of them—such as Jelle ...ijlstra, governor of the central ...nk of the Netherlands as well ... chairman of the Bank for In...rnational Settlements—do not ...e that aspect of it. They feel ...at liquidity creation is too im...rtant to be left in the hands ... commercial bankers, whose in...ests do not necessarily coin...de with those of governments.

Huge Expansion Abroad

Commercial bankers, on the ...her hand, say they are acting ... a result of default on the of...cial side—"making the best of a bad situation," as one U.S. banker put it.

The huge expansion of their foreign lending has been seen as possibly compromising the autonomy of U.S. banks. Concern has been expressed in Congress that the banks may be exposed to risks of withdrawals—and possible blackmail—by the large petrodollar depositors from the oil countries.

Risks of insolvencies by major debtors are another cause of anxiety.

"The burden of the economically weaker countries is tending to grow," says Guido Carli, former governor of the central bank of Italy and now and adviser in the private sector.

"It is doubtful," he noted in a recent lecture in Basel, "whether a system based on private institutions can support it. The ability of the system to expand is consequently nearing its limits."

Under monetary practice that has evolved in the 1970s, the process of international money creation has been divorced from gold production or changes in the gold price.

It has instead become almost exclusively dependent on the supply of reserve currencies—in particular the U.S. dollar, the pivotal reserve currency.

From 1970 to 1975, total international liquidity reserves rose by $135 billion, to $267 billion.

By far the largest component was currency reserves, up $116 billion. And the major part of this increase consisted of dollar claims. At the end of last year official dollar claims on the United States stood at $80 billion, and claims in dollars and other currencies on the Euro-markets were at about the same amount.

Bank Credit Is Key

The banking system played a large part in this process, contributing to the creation of international liquidity through the expansion of credit.

Between 1972 and 1975 the total assets and liabilities of American banks' foreign branches rose from $78 billion to $176 billion—an increase exceeding the rise in the domestic U.S. monetary supply in the same period.

Some of the story is told in the balance sheets of the leading U.S. banks.

Profits the Motive

On Dec. 31, 1975, total deposits on the books of the Bank of America stood at $56 billion, deposits at its foreign branches amounted to $23 billion. Some 40 per cent of the Bank of America's earnings, compared with 29 per cent the previous year, came from its international business activities.

Total deposits on the books of Citibank amounted to $45 billion and deposits at its foreign branches were $25 billion. The corresponding figures for Chase Manhattan were $34 billion and $15 billion.

Morgan Guaranty Trust announced that in December 1975 half of its outstanding loans had been made through its overseas branches.

The scale of the banks' participation would be even more striking, Mr. Carli said, with the inclusion of nonresidents' deposits with the U.S. banks' domestic branches. These figures are not published.

Steel Prices Increased 8 Per Cent in Canada

TORONTO, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Steel Co. of Canada has told customers it will raise steel-plate prices 8 per cent, or about $Can. 24 a ton, effective Aug. 1, it was learned today.

Stelco, Canada's largest steelmaker, will delay implementing price hikes on a variety of bar products until at least Aug. 8.

The bar increases averaging $Can. 18 a ton, and ranging from $Can. 16 to $Can. 25 a ton, had been scheduled to go into effect June 28.

"No one followed suit, so they had no choice but to remain competitive," one industry source said.

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AllisL 4s81	4	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅞
AlldSt 4½s92	5	109	109	109	+5½
Alcoa 5¼s91	121	110¼	109⅝	110	1
+AAirl 4¼s92	96	51¾	51⅝	51⅝	—⅛
AFoP 4.8s87	14	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
AMF 4¼s81	23	84½	83¾	83¾	— ½
ATT 8.80s05	805	103⅞	102⅞	103¾	+1
ATT 4⅜s85	118	78½	77⅛	78½	+ ¾
Armr 5s84	42	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
Atchsn 4s95	19	57⅝	57¼	57¼	
ATO 4⅜s87	21	55¾	55⅛	55¼	+ ⅛
B&O 4½s10f	2	53	53	53	
BetSt 9s2000	52	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ½
Brswk 4½s81	6	82½	82¼	82¼	+¼
CPols perp	31	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	— ½
Celanse 4s90	48	67½	66¼	67½	+1½
ViCJe 3½s87f	17	14	14	14	
ChsBk 4⅞s93	148	70	68½	70	+1½
CMSIP 5s85f	110	15½	13¾	15	+ ¾
ChrysF 9s76	16	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
Citicrp 5½s00	369	104	102	102¾	— ½
viCSL 4½s77f	10	7	7	7	
ConEd 9⅝s	163	92⅛	91	92⅛	+ ⅞
CitAir 3½s92	104	44	43	43	— ½
CIIIC 5.85s89	125	99¼	99½	99⅝	+ ¼
Crane 8s85	225	92¾	92	92¾	¾
CrocN 6.1s94	67	98⅞	99⅝	99⅞	
Dow 7 4s02	10	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+1⅛
duPont 8s81	250	103	102⅛	102⅝	— ⅝
EasAir 5s92	192	52	49⅛	52	+3½
viEri 4½s15f	1	29	29	29	—1
Evans 6½s94	227	76	73	75½	+1½
Feddrs 5s96	43	52	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
FrdC 4½s96	168	78½	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅞
GEICr 6½s86	165	101⅛	100½	100½	
GnInstr 5s92	9	57½	57½	57½	+1½
GnInst 4½s85	5	74	74	74	
GMA 8s93	143	96½	85	96½	+1
GMA 5s77	107	98¼	97⅞	97⅞	
GMA 5s80	181	90½	90¼	90⅝	+ ¼
GTelE 5s92	43	69	67⅛	68¼	+1¼
Grace 6½s96	266	97	94¼	95½	—1
GranC 4⅞s94	179	80	78	80	+3
Grolcr 9½s91	10	64¼	62	62½	—4½
PuzM 7½s78	153	34½	33	34	
GifW 5½s93	633	102½	100⅝	101½	+1
Hercul 6½s99	113	98½	105	105	—3½
Heubn 4½s97	76	86	83⅝	86	+2⅝
HillnH 5½s95	50	76	75	75	
InMinC 4s91	62	99¼	98	98	— ¾
IPap 8.85s95	66	102½	102	102½	+ ½
InTT 8½s2000	315	117½	15	117	
Itel 7s95	372	86	82	84⅝	+2½
Litton 3½s87	24	57	55	55	—1½
Lockh 4¼s92	368	42⅛	41⅛	41½	— ⅛
Loew 6⅞s93	276	70	69½	69⅞	+ ⅜
LTV 5s88	297	53½	52¼	53¼	+ ⅜
Marco 6½s88	252	82	80¾	81¾	
McCro 7½s95	78	54½	54	54¼	— ⅜
McDD 4¾s91	68	87⅛	87	87	
Mellon 6s89	103	99⅛	99½	99¾	+ ¼
MGIC 6s93	155	54¼	53	54¼	— ⅛
MKT 5½s33f	298	10½	9	10	+ ½
MoPac 5s45f	138	46½	46	46¼	+ ¼
M Pac 4¼s05	30	48⅝	48	48⅛	— ⅜
Moh D 5½s94	16	53	52⅝	52⅝	
N Cash 6s95	206	82	81	81¾	— ¼
N Dist 4½s92	214	108	105	105	—2
viNYC 5s13f	14	5¼	4⅞	5½	+ ¾
viNYC 4s98f	47	4½	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
viNYH 4½s5f	2	3	3	3	
OccIP 7½s96	469	100	98	98	—1½
PAA 4½s84	87	59	58	58½	+ ⅝
PAA 4½s86	1393	54⅞	51½	53	—2
Penn D 5s82	16	72	72	72	—
Pennzl 5½s96	146	97½	96	97	+1
Pepsic 4⅞s96	35	121	121⅛	121	— ⅛
Pfizer 4s97	139	79⅝	76¼	79½	+2½
RCA 4½s92	238	68	67	67⅛	— ⅝
RapAm 6s88	329	46½	45⅝	46¼	+ ½
ReeveB 4s91	1	87	87	87	—8
Rey M 4½s91	197	76	73½	76	+ ½
Rocln 4¼s81	20	70½	70	70½	— ¼
StrL SF 5s06f	44	53	50⅝	50⅛	— ½
Sandrs 5s92	8	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
SaFInt 6½s01	71	132	127½	132	+4½
Sear R 7¾s85	234	99⅜	99	99⅜	— ⅛
Sear R 4½s83	65	85¼	84⅞	85¼	+ ¼
Seatrin 6s94	226	50	49¼	49½	— ¼
Sinclr 4⅜s86	10	159⅛	156	159⅛	3⅛
SoCEd 3⅛s80	13	84	83⅞	83⅞	⅞
SOIn 6.7+5s39	602	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	+⅛
Stevens 4s90	20	77⅛	76⅛	77⅛	+ ¾
StorBr 4½s86	55	73	72	72	— ¼
Teledy 10s04	254	98	97¼	98⅛	+⅛
TenCp 6¼s92	737	111¼	109	111	+ ½
TVA 8.05s99	75	97⅛	97⅛	97½	+1⅛
Texco 7¾s01	23	93¾	91¾	91⅛	—1⅛
TWA 6½s78f	216	94	92⅛	92½	— ⅝
UPRR 8⅞s85	4	105	105	105	+1
UnAL 4¼s93	63	56	55	56	
Un Mer 4s90	173	59¼	59⅛	58¼	+ ⅛
US Stl 4⅝s96	230	67½	67	67¼	
UnTec 9s85	6	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
UnTec 5½s91	266	113¼	103½	109½	+5
UVInd 5½s93	133	84⅝	82	83	—1⅝
WUC 5¼s97	316	53	50⅛	53	+2½
WstgE 8⅞s95	178	96	95	96	+ ½
Whlf C 5½s92	298	97	94½	84½	—1
Womt 5½s94	7	87¼	86	87⅝	+1⅝
Xerox 6s95	368	100⅞	98½	100¼	— ¾

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended July 2, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
SyntexCorp	779,400	33¾	31⅞	32⅞	+1⅛
AtlasCp wt	376,800	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Datapred	322,700	12¾	11	13¾	+1⅜
IntlBnknot	302,900	2¼	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
FedResrcs	269,980	6¼	5	6	+ ⅝
CrutchrRes	249,700	9⅞	8½	9¼	+ ½
KaiserInd	241,100	15	14⅛	14⅞	...
HoustOil M	208,300	63⅝	59½	60	+ ⅛
DynelEI	191,400	17¾	11¾	17½	+1
ChampHo	101,300	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	— ¼

Volume: 11,533,785 shares.
Year to date: 382,127,885 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,173.
Advances: 500; declines: 425; unchanged: 248.
New highs: 58; new lows: 42.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	94.90	94.50	105.60	94.08
Brussels	118.40	118.01	133.02	117.64
Frankfurt	142.36	143.20	159.68	141.46
London 30	392.50	389.50	420.80	364.17
London 500	170.68	170.38	183.00	161.71
Milan	83.11	80.84	91.17	72.33
Paris	95.40	95.60	112.10	95.00
Sydney	477.97	477.80	477.97	444.73
Tokyo (n)	356.70	356.80	357.90	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4846.50	4853.23	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	299.90	298.30	304.00	282.50

(n) New (o) Old.

Insurance Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following bid and asked quotations with net change from previous day's closing bid, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative inter-dealer prices, at which these securities could have been purchased (asked) or sold (bid). Interdealer markets change throughout the day. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales	Bid	Ask	Net
Academyins Grp	2	1	1¼	
AmBkrInsFla .24	54	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
ABkrLfFla .20b	12	5¾	6¼	
Am Capitol .10e	5	2½	2⅞	
AmFidelLfe .08	11	6	6¼	
AmFndrsLife .28	131	7¾	8¼	
AmGuarntyFin s	13	4⅝	5⅛	
AmHeritgeLf .32	27	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Income Life	232	9⅝	10½	
AmIntlGrp .28	41	45¾	46¼	
AmIntlRein .14	4	29	30½	
AmInvstrLife .20e		3⅛	4	
AmNatlFinl .42	32	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
AmPioneer Cp	1	1⅞	2⅛	
AmReinsur .60	8	18½	19	
AmReserve Cp	159	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
AmStatesLf .10e	236	11⅛	11⅜	
AmUndrwrltr .40		4½	5¼	
AssocMadis .10e		2⅞	2⅞	
BMA Corp .58	34	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
BankrsSecLf .35		6½	7	
Benef NatCp s		2¼	2¾	
BenefStdA .48	15	4⅝	5⅛	
BenefStdB .40		4⅝	4⅞	
CarolCaslty .22e		3⅛	3½	
Centennial Cp	38	2⅝	2⅞	
ChaseNatLfe 1o		11¼	12¼	
Chespk Lf A .24	1	4¾	5⅜	— ¼
Chespk Lf B .24		4¾	5½	
Chubb Corp 1.40	362	37¼	37⅞	+1
CoastStaCp .27	3	3⅝	4⅛	
College Univ		9½	10¼	
ColonlLfeAcc .28	5	6⅝	6⅞	
Columbia Natl	1	3⅛	3⅝	
CombinsAm .66	126	9¼	9½	
ConnGenins 1.04	269	52¼	53¼	+2
ContAmLife 1.08	1	16¼	17	+ ¼
CottonState Lfe		4½	5	
Criterion Ins	164	8¼	9¼	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	82	27	27½	
CrumFor pf2.40	257	85	89	+1
Durham Life .80	2	23¼	24¼	
ERC Corp .56	17	22½	23½	+ ¼
Eldorado Genl		⅞	1¼	
EmpFirMar .20e	4	5	5½	
Empire Gen	27	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
EmployerCas .90	1	21½	23	
EquitGen Cp .50	13	15	16	+ ¼
EquitLfelowa .64	14	13¾	14¼	
Excelsior NY .60	1	6½	8½	
FarmHome Life	239	7	8½	
FarmNewWL .20	113	37½	39½	
FarmersGrp 1.20	130	21¾	22½	
FidelCp Va	61	2¾	3	+ ⅛
FidelUnLife 1	8	22	22½	
FinlSecGrp .32	1	4⅛	4⅝	
FstAmFin .28	10	10¼	11¼	
FstColonyLfe .40	5	10¾	11⅛	
FstContlLife .28	221	7¼	8	
FstExecutive Cp		2⅞	3⅛	
FstFederLfe .40		7½	8¼	
First United Inc		1⅛	1⅜	
Fortune Nat s	8	4¼	5	
FoundationFinl s	31	⅜	¾	
FounderFinl .05e	23	1¾	2⅛	
FranklinLife .92	115	20⅛	21¼	
Gen Reinsur .40	32	158	162	
GeoWashgtn Cp	10	4	4½	
Germanins .33e		8	10	
GlobeLfeAc .20b	109	9⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
GovtEmpLfe .24	99	11¼	12¼	+1½
GtSouthnCp .68	19	15½	16	
GuarantyNatl .48	6	7⅝	8½	
Hamilton Intl	29	2¼	2½	
HanoverIns .24	1	7⅛	8	
HartfdStmBoil 2	2	35¼	36¼	— ½
HomeBenef 1.16		24¾	25¼	
IndepLibty Lfe		1¼	1⅝	
IndepLfeAcc .64	49	9¾	10⅛	
IndianaGrp .50	2	14¼	14¾	
Intercntl Finl	5	1⅞	2⅛	
Interfincl .28	6	5¼	5⅝	
IntlLifeHolding s	11	2⅝	3⅛	— ⅛
InvestGrnty Lfe		12½	13	
InvHerItKy .14e		9	9¼	
InvsIns Am		3½	5	
JeffrsnNatLf .28		9	9½	
KansCityLfe 1.48	13	31¼	32¼	
KemperCorp .80	42	24¼	25	
KyCentLfe .20	22	7	7⅝	
LamarLife .40		14	15½	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	77	21⅛	21⅝	
Life Am Bost		1⅞	2⅛	
LifeInsGa .80	45	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Life Invinc .08	5	5⅛	5⅝	
Lifesurance Cp	27	2⅞	3⅜	
LincnLf .40a		8	8¼	
La Sou Life	1	2⅞	3⅛	
LoyalAm Lfeins		7¼	8¼	
Manch Lfe Cas s		¾	1⅛	
MassGen Lfe		2⅞	3¼	
McMillen Cp .32		3⅞	4⅛	
MercuryGenl .44		14⅝	14⅞	
MidwstNat Ohio		5½	6½	
MinnTitleFinl .68	1	7½	8½	
ModrnSecL .10e	7	1¼	1⅞	
MonarchCap .84	12	12¼	13¼	
MonumentCp .56	16	12	12½	
MotClAmins .14		⅜	1⅛	— ⅛
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		7½	8	
NN Corp 1.20	53	15	15¼	
NatLifeFla .15e	3	2⅞	3½	
NatOldLine .26	4	4⅛	4¾	
NatResrvLf .80e	250	12	13	
NatSecurIns s	8	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
NatWestn Lf	4	4⅛	4⅝	
Nationwide A .35	169	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
NJ Life Co		⅝	⅞	
North Centrl .87e		5¼	6¼	
NoreastHart .94		13¾	14⅝	
NorNatLfe .05e	12	2½	3	
NowstNatLfe .65	17	13¼	13¾	
Occident Lf .02e		3	3¼	
Oh Casualty 1.32	20	42¼	43¼	+ ½
OldRepInt .35b	5	14⅝	15½	+ ¼
PacStd Life	2	1¼	1½	
PeorlessIns .50		6⅛	6⅞	
Penn Life	51	2⅞	3	
Phila Life .50r	20	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
PiedmtMan .14	11	3½	4	
PreferdRisk .30e		10	11	
Pres Life		2½	3	
ProtectiveLfe .68	2	13	13½	
Prov Lfe Acc .68	20	29	30½	
ReliableLife .75e		9¾	10½	
Repub Nat Life	36	4½	4⅞	
Ryanins Grp		11½	12½	
Safeco Corp 1.10	63	39	39½	+ ⅜
StPaulCos .72	293	29¼	29¾	+ ⅝
SecurAmLfe .40	21	10¼	11	
SecurConn Lfe	9	7⅛	7⅝	
SecurLfeAcc .48	240	8⅛	8½	
SecurLfeGa .22e	4	7¼	8½	+ ¼
Selected Risks 2		39½	41½	
So Caro Ins .40	4	7½	8	— ⅛
SouUnAla .10e	246	3¼	3¾	
SouthlandFin .32	11	9¼	9¾	
SouthwstrnLife 1	101	30	30½	+1⅛
SovereignCp .05r	18	3½	3⅝	
StLifeIndiana .26		10¾	11¼	
StdSec Life	241	5½	6	
Statesm Grp .25e	2	3¾	4⅛	
SuretyFinl .08		3⅛	3½	
TimeHolding .50	255	12½	13½	
TransprtLfe .17e	173	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
UnitAmer Life		2⅝	3	— ⅛
UnitDiversifd .50		6⅞	7⅛	
UnFireCaslt 1.10	2	22	23½	
UnitLbrtyLf .25e		5	6½	
UnitSvLf III	95	2¼	3½	
UnitSvcLife .48	1	9¼	10⅛	
Variable Annuit	1	11	11½	
Vico Corp	50	1¾	2	
WestnCasSur .72	27	22¼	23¼	
WestnStaLfe .25a		8	8¾	
Windsor Life	1	1⅞	2⅛	
WrldSvcLfe .20e	32	7⅛	7⅝	
Zenith-Nat Ins	10	4⅞	5⅛	
Zenith United		1⅛	1⅝	

EEC Head Asks Top Officials to End Absenteeism

BRUSSELS, July 5 (IHT).—Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel, the new EEC president, has appealed to his ministerial colleagues in the Common Market to improve their attendance record at meetings.

Mr. van der Stoel has written to the eight other ministers to point out that recent absenteeism was having a "paralyzing" effect on European Economic Community decision-making.

But today, a scheduled meeting here of EEC finance ministers had to be canceled at the last moment when it became obvious there would not be a sufficient number of ministers willing to attend.

One reason for this absenteeism is the bilateral talks in Hamburg today between French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The cancellation, occurring only a few days after the Dutch minister's initiative, has been a severe disappointment to officials here.

Canada's Reserves Up

OTTAWA, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Canada's official international reserves rose $172.6 million in June from May to $5.98 billion, the Finance Department said today.

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
July 1, 1976	5.35	5.07	—
July 8	5.26	5.08	5.15
July 15	5.28	5.08	5.17
July 22	5.27	5.09	5.19
July 27	5.24	5.10	5.20
July 29	5.23	5.12	5.22
Aug. 5	5.23	5.14	5.25
Aug. 12	5.20	5.14	5.25
Aug. 19	5.30	5.16	5.22
Aug. 24	5.30	5.16	5.28
Aug. 26	5.30	5.13	5.30
Sep. 2	5.33	5.25	5.38
Sep. 9	5.33	5.25	5.39
Sep. 16	5.34	5.26	5.46
Sep. 21	5.36	5.26	5.41
Sep. 23	5.35	5.29	5.44
Sep. 30	5.35	5.31	5.47
Oct. 7	5.42	5.35	5.52
Oct. 14	5.47	5.37	5.54
Oct. 19	5.50	5.38	5.56
Oct. 21	5.50	5.40	5.58
Oct. 28	5.53	5.43	5.62
Nov. 4	5.58	5.48	5.68
Nov. 11	5.61	5.51	5.71
Nov. 15	5.64	5.52	5.73
Nov. 18	5.64	5.54	5.75
Nov. 26	5.67	5.57	5.79
Dec. 2	5.68	5.60	5.83
Dec. 9	5.70	5.62	5.86
Dec. 14	5.71	5.59	5.83
Dec. 16	5.72	5.64	5.88
Dec. 23	5.73	5.67	5.92
Dec. 30	5.72	5.68	5.94
Jan. 11, 1977	5.77	5.67	5.96
Feb. 8	5.90	5.80	6.08
Mar. 8	5.96	5.36	6.14
Apr. 5	6.00	5.90	6.20
May 3	6.01	5.93	6.25
May 31	6.06	5.98	6.33
June 28	6.05	6.01	6.38

London Commodities

July 5, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
	195	191.50	193.50-194	191.25-191.75
	206	200	203.25-203.75	197.50-199.75
	214	204	209.50-109.75	204.50-205
	212	206	209 -209.75	204.50-205
	211.50	206.50	208.50-208.75	204.50-205
	210	206.50	207 -209	203 -204
	208.50	—	207 -209	203 -205.50
...ots: 5,276.				
COCOA				
	1,260	1,240	1,244 -1,250	1,248-1,249½
	1,242	1,227	1,232 -1,233	1,227-1,228
	1,161	1,144	1,155½-1,156	1,143-1,144
	1,110	1,095	1,105 -1,105½	1,093-1,094
	1,077	1,061	1,076½-1,077	1,059-1,062
	1,042	1,040	1,044 -1,045	1,027-1,030
	1,010	—	1,009 -1,020	995-1,000
...ots: 2,456.				
COFFEE				
	1,577	1,573	1,575 -1,580	1,577-1,585
	1,604	1,585	1,601 -1,602	1,600-1,602
	1,595	1,574	1,592 -1,594	1,593-1,595
	1,586	1,570	1,584 -1,585	1,583-1,585
	1,580	1,568	1,580 -1,581	1,580-1,585
	1,578	1,570	1,579 -1,580	1,580-1,583
	1,582	—	1,574 -1,578	1,570-1,590
...ots: 669.				

London Metals Market

July 5, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
...per wire bars:		
...pot	918 - 919	919 - 920
... months	953 - 953.50	953.40- 954
...hodes: spot	906 - 907.50	907 - 908
... months	941.50- 942	941.50- 942
... spot	4,658 -4,660	4,560 -4,565
... months	4,785 -4,788	4,707 -4,710
...d: spot	273.50- 273.75	272.50- 273.50
... months	285.25- 285.50	284.50- 285
... spot	432 - 433	426 - 426.50
... months	449 - 450	442.50- 443
...ver: spot	278.10- 278.20	278.70- 279.10
... months	287.90- 288	288 - 288.10

Paris Commodities

July 5, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
	1,770	1,760	1,765-1,775	+ 5
	1,915	1,865	1,901-1,904	+51
			1,890-1,920	+50
	1,980	1,960	1,975-1,990	+65
	1,980	1,950	1,980-1,995	—10
	2,019.30	—	1,992-1,995	+57
			1,990-2,000	+55
			1,985-1,995	+55
			1,985-1,995	+55
...e's: 363.				
COCOA				
			1,050-1,100	+15
	1,064	1,058	1,056-1,085	+ 5
	970	954	965- 966	+16
	929	920	929—	+19
			905	+25
			885	+25
...ots: 117.				

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

...O	40.30
...rt Helln	105
...mbank	301.50
...robank	70.60
...rm	69.50
...ker	32.80
...eken	149.90
...A.	49.20
...-Am-H.	89.50
...govens	52.20
...M.	102.70
...Nieder.	86.50
...noed	112.50
...ips new	30.20
...eco	198.30
...nco	151.10
...al Dutch	128.10
...ever	123.20
...Ommer	226.50
...Mach	146.50

Brussels

...d	4,850
...-Lamb	7,975
...: Ougrée	806
...frobel	5,260
...nno-BM	1,675
...ken	3,965
...ofina	5,080
...ieveerl	1,170
... Générale	2,450
...ay	2,530
... Minière	1,150

Frankfurt

...	84
...F	159.80
...r	129.70
...merzbk	181
... Gummi	87
...ler	346
...nap	165
... Bank	277.30
...deBk	206
...list	148.80
... Aktien	77.20
...ch	57.10
...std	385
...hof	230
...	160
...	94
...ansa	268
...nesmann	238.50
...ligesell	98.50
...ermann	137.30
... new	333
...ing	284.90
...ens	118.10
...en	121.20
...	125
...wagen	
...-DW	

London

...-Am	2.75
...-Am cp	£31.75
...ay-Bk	2.75
...am Gr	3.85
...	1.13
...	1.24
...ter	2.03
...m Tab	3.75
...xyg	0.64
...el	6.13
...alt	0.44
...rySc	0.78
...ered	1.61
...ulds	1.34
...lfont	—
...or D	2.20
... Rec	2.38
...fers	1.45
...p	0.79
...ifline	2.36
...	1.60
...tbed	£12.50
...	3.17
... Gr	4.89
Gold Fields	1.72
Gt Uni St	1.83
Guinness	1.35
Hawker-Sidd	4.46
Hudson Bay	£16.00
Imp Chem	3.68
Imps	0.78
Mark & Spen	0.99
MetalBox	2.20
Nichols	0.67
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	1.80
Rank Org.	1.70
Royal Dutch	£36⅛
R.T.Z.	2.29
Shell	4.39
Thorn (A)	2.32
Tube Invest	3.36
Union Carb	2.95
Vickers	1.79
War L3½	£26 1/16
West Deep	£ 8.25
West Drief	£17.25
West Hold	£16⅞
West Min	1.92
Woolworth	0.63
ZCI	0.29

Milan

Bastogi	985
Erba	2,089
Erc Marelli	470
Fiat	1,705
Finsider	289.75
Generali	45,000
IFI	2,250
Italgas	409
Italsider	410
LaRinas	68
Montedis	472
Olivetti	1,230
Pirelli	1,099
Snia Visco	1,494
Terni	270

Paris

Air Liquide	353
Alimentaire	Unq.
BSN	685
Carrefour	1,760
Cim Lafarge	225
Citroën	51
Cie Bancaire	272
CFP	132.50
CGE	300
CCF	103.20
Ferodo	415
Imétal	111.30
L'Oréal	976
Mach Bull	36.50
Michelin	1,310
Moët-Henn	521
Moulinex	273
Paribas	157
PUK	98
Penarroya	53.10
Perrier	118.80
Peugeot	269.80
Rh Poulenc	91.70
Sacilor	57.80
St Gobain	120.50
Suez	216
Télémécan	757
Thomson	201
Usinor	68.70

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,345
Buerhle	1,880
B.Boveri	1,690
Ciba Geigy	1,560
Cr Suisse	2,750
Fischer	690
HofRochN	9,400
Nestlé	3,490
Sandoz	5,225
Sté B Suisse	442
Sulzer	2,940
U.B. Suisse	3,220

Toronto Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Closing Prices June 30, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
10920	Abby Glen	$5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
6320	Abitibi	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
900	Acklands	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
500	Agnico E	450	450	450	+ 5
300	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1505	Alta Gas A	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
100	Algo Cent	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2120	Alminex	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
500	Argus C pr	$15½	15½	15½	
210	Atco A	$13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
970	BP Can	$9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
900	Banister C	$9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
1365	Bank N S	$38¾	38¼	38½	— ¼
1300	Baton B	$8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
5055	Bell Canad	$47½	47⅛	47⅛	
375	Beth Cop A	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
445	Block Bros	420	415	415	— 5
3300	Bovis Cor	80	77	80	— 3
1050	Bralor Res	345	340	340	— 5
525	Bramalea	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
3158	Brameda	120	117	117	— 3
2340	Brenda M	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
4600	Bridger	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
375100	BCFP	$22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
595	BC Phone	$12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
1308	Brunswk	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
300	Budd Auto	$5½	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
280	Burns Fds	$11	11	11	— ¼
2570	Cad Frv	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
500	Cal Pow A	$29½	29½	29½	
680	Camflo	$8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
250	Campau A	460	460	460	
5130	C Nor West	$8⅛	7⅞	8	
1500	Can Perm	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
725	Can Trust A	$21	21	21	
1509	C Tung	430	430	430	
300	C Cablesy	$16	16	16	— ¼
40	Cdn Cel	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
725	CI Bk Com	$24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
1813	Cdn Tire A	$45½	44¾	44¾	— 1
300	C Utilies	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
898	Canbra	400	390	400	+ 5
610	Candel Oil	$14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
870	Cassiar	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
1800	Celanese	495	485	485	— 5
3840	Chieftan D	$11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
125	C Holiday I	305	305	305	
500	Con Bldg	235	235	235	
3100	Con Distrb	400	395	400	+10
2330	Cons Gas	$12¼	12	12	— ⅛
1600	Con Ferdp	410	400	410	— 5
600	Conwest	340	340	340	—10
1500	Craigmt	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
2180	Cyprus	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6064	Denison	$63¾	62½	63¾	+1¼
2250	Dicknsn	480	475	475	
2117	Dofasco A	$29¼	29	29	
450	D Textile A	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
510	Du Pont	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
1150	Dylex L A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
1961	East Mal	180	175	175	—10
2100	Electro A	440	440	440	—10
800	Emco	$7¾	7½	7⅝	— ¼
2330	Falcon C	$8	8	8	
993	Falcon	$39¾	39½	39½	— ⅛
308	Fed Ind A	$5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
1950	Francana	$8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
19500	Gnt Masct	100	92	100	+ 5
2435	Gibraltar	$7⅝	7½	7½	
1000	Graft G	$32½	32½	32½	+ ½
125	Granduc	140	140	140	
1600	GL Paper	$32	32	32	
300	Greyhnd	$18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
620	Guar Trst	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
900	Hambro C	300	300	300	
4105	Harlequin	$9¼	8¼	9¼	+1¼
1341	Hawker S	$6	5⅝	5⅝	
1511	Hayes D A	$6¼	6	6	
814	H Bay Co	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
875	IAC	$16⅝	16¾	16⅞	
311	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
504	Int Mogul	280	280	280	
3250	Int Pipe A	$14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
1822	Inv Grp A	$7¾	7½	7½	
200	Jannock	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3325	Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
4795	Kaps Tran	154	146	150	+ 5
2343	Kerr A A	$13⅝	13½	13¼	
1200	Koffler A	495	495	495	
840	Labatt A	$16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
270	Lab Min	$35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
1100	Lacana	380	375	375	+ 5
100	LOnt Cem	385	385	385	— 5
2725	LL Lac	150	145	145	
7000	Lob Co A	425	425	425	— 5
2	Lob Co B	405	405	405	—25
300	Loeb M	295	295	295	
100	Mclan H A	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
2450	MB Ltd	$20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
4700	Madsen	47	45½	47	
100	M Lf Mills	$29	29	29	
1150	Malgmi A	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
12595	Moore	$40⅛	39⅝	39¾	+ ½
1150	Murphy	$5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
702	Nat Trust	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
4069	Noranda A	$38¼	37½	37½	— ½
6795	Norcen	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
2100	NTecm B w	$19½	19	19	— 1
1700	Noesco W	$17	16¾	17	
102	OSF Ind	345	345	345	
463	Orchan A	280	280	280	
3320	Oshawa A	425	405	415	— 5
200	Pamour A	300	300	300	
2600	PanCan P	$25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
3200	Patino N V	$14	14	14	
200	Pembin B	400	400	400	
116	Petrofina	$18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
170	Pine Point	$30⅝	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
100	Pitts C	$5⅝	5¾	5¾	
3705	Placer	$23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
500	Reed Ostr A	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
349	Reichhold	$21¾	21½	21½	+ ¼
1000	Revnu Pra	73	73	73	+ 2
11914	Shell Can	$17	16⅞	17	
7989	Sherritt A	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
3300	Siebens	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10187	Simpsons	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
880	Simpson S	$9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
2965	Stelco A	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
1000	Steep R	191	191	191	
450	Sundale O	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
127	Tara	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
1720	Teck Cor A	405	400	400	— 5
66	Teck Cor B	295	295	295	— 5
850	Tex Can	$25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
900	Thom N A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
5010	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
135	Tor Star B	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
650	Traders A	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
4405	Trns Mt A	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4405	Trns Mt. A	$10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4206	TrCan PL	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
350	Un Carbid	$22½	22½	22½	— ¼
2806	UGas A	$8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
125	Union Oil	$10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
2000	U Keno	$9	8	9	— ⅛
4450	U Siscoe	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
1500	Upp Can	125	125	125	— 3
400	Van Der	300	300	300	
3560	Voyager P	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
350	Wstburne	$12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
1700	West Mine	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4000	Westshse	$19½	19⅛	19½	
825	Weston	$15	14¾	15	
1000	Willroy	110	109	110	+ 3
1000	Woodwd A	$20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
1000	Yk Bear	285	285	285	
12700	Yukon C	202	195	199	

Total sales 1,728,205 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Close	Chg.
403	Algoma	$	26½	26½	26½	— ½
100	Asbestos	$	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
633	Bank Mont	$	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
15000	Basic Res	$	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
340	Can Cement	$	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
100	Canron	$	21¾	21¾	21¾	
200	Con Bath	$	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
1120	Dom Bridge	$	38	38	38	
300	Fncl Col		210	210	210	
162	Imasco	$	23¾	24½	24½	
4400	Ivaco	$	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
2402	Royal Bank	$	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¼
450	Roy Trust A	$	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
580	Steinberg A	$	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
115	Zellers		400	400	400	

Total sales 324,197,000 shares.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

DM Bonds

(Average Prices)

Australia 7-87	96¼
Australia 8-82	105¼
Austria 8½-87	101¼
B.F. Comm. Ext. 8½-83	106½
City of Bergen 8¾-85	102½
British Gas 6¾-84	94
C P P 8½-85	101
Csse Nat. Autor. 9½-82	103.80
Csse Nat. Teleo. 8¾-82	103¼
Copenhagen 7¾-86	99½
Courtaulds 7½-88	93½
Courtaulds 6½-87	81½
Denmark 8¾-82	101½
Daimler-Benz Fin. 8-85	102
E I B 7¾-86	97½
E I B 8-80	102.10
Estel 8½-85	101½
Eurofima 8-83	100¼
Europarat 7-88	90¼
Finland 7-87	90½
Forsmarks 8¼-83	101
I C I Int. Fin. 6½-92	77
I C I Int. Fin. 8½-82	103½
Ind. Hyp. Finn 9-84	101½
Int. Am. Dev. Bk 8½-85	102
Johannesburg 8-85	78
K H D Fin. Hold. 8¾-87	98¼
K L M Int. 8½-85	101½
Montanunion 6½-88	89
Montanunion 8-83	101½
Newfoundland 6½-88	83½
New Zealand 7-87	94
Norsk Hydro 9-87	102¼
Norway 8¼-80	106
Oester. Donaukw. 6½-88	89
Oester. Donaukw. 8½-85	103½
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	89½
Philip Morris 6½-87	96
Philips 8¾-82	107
Post-Och Kred.Bk. 8½-83	100.90
Prov. Quebec 6½-87	88.95
Sth Afr. Rallw. 9½-80	97
Sveriges Inv. Bk. 8¼-83	101¼
Tenneco 7¾-86	101½
Sanko Steamship 8½-80	101¾
Unilever 8½-87	106
Voest-Alpine 8½-85	101
Worldbank 6¾-87	90.35
Worldbank 8-82	100.35
Worldbank 8½-83	100.90

Units of Account DM Basis

Australia 8-86	106½	110
CECA 5 3/4-85	90½	101
CFE 8 1/2-86	94	95½
Comm. Urb. 8-86	107	108½
C.C.A. 8-86	110	111½
Cred. Nat. 8-86	107½	109
Denmark 8-86	110	111½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8 1/4-86	100	100½
Escom 8 1/4-86	96	98
Manitoba 7-89	102	103½
Nancy 8-86	108½	110
Norges 7 3/4-86	105	106½
Berd 6 3/4-83	108	109½
S.D.R. 8-86	107	108½
S. Africa 8 3/4-82	98½	100
Watney 7-8?	102	103½
Apel 9 1/2-85	100¾	101½
Cofiroute 9-89	98½	99½
Cop. City 9 1/4-85	99¼	100¼
C.G.A. 9¼-85	98½	99½
Cop. Tel. 9 1/2-85	101	102
Enso 9 1/4-84	98½	99½
G.I.S. 9 3/4-83	100¼	101¼
Helsinki 10-38	100¼	101¼
Iceland 8 1/2-88	92	93
Iceland 9 1/4-83	99½	100½
Imatran 9 3/4-85	100	101
Ind. M. Bk. F. 9 1/2-83	99¼	100¼
Ireland 9 1/4-82	98½	99¼
Ireland 9 3/4-84	101	102
Manitoba 9 1/4-85	100¼	101¼
Oslo 8 7/8-92	94½	95½
Oslo 9 1/4-85	99½	100½
Pechiney 8 3/4-89	94	95
S.D.R. 9 1/2-87	101¼	102¼
S.D.R. 9 1/4-85	99¼	100¾
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	91¼	92¼
Swed. State 9 1/4-85	100¼	101½

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	69	71
CECA 8-85	98½	100
E N E L 7½-86	82½	84
Eurofima 7¼-81	99	100½
Interfrigo 7½-86	91½	93

* For trading in DM.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-81	90	91
BASF 7½-87	75	76
CNT 7½-87	82½	83½
EIB 7¾-81	89	90
Gervais 5-87	67	69
New Zeal. 7¼-87	73½	74¾
Oslo 7¼-87	74	75
Petrol BP 7-80	94½	95½
Qu. Prov. 7½-87	75	76
Renault 7¼-87	73½	74½
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	73¼	74¼
Roussel 7-79	96	97
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	96	97
World Bank 7¼-87	74	75½
Charbonnages 10-80	100	101
Charbonnages 10¼-82	100	101

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	100½	101½
AMRO 9½-79	99½	100½
Arbed 6½-80	91	92
BP 6-79	94½	95½
Cons. Foods 6½-80	94½	95½
Eurofima 5¾-79	94¼	95¼
EIB 9½-79	99¼	100¼
Govett 6½-79	95	96
Holl. Inns 6½-79	93¼	94¼
KLM 8-79	85	98
Ned. Gas Un. 9¾-79	101	102
New Zealand 6½-79	96	97
Philips 6-79	95	96
Sperry 6½-79	96	97
Sth. Brands 6½-79	94¼	95½

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	79½	81½
EIB 7-86	83½	85½
Burmah 7-88	52	54
Cons. Eur. 7-87	78	80
Denmark 6¾-87	75	77
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	56	58
Finland 7-87	77	79
ISE 6½-87	67	69
Oslo 6¾-87	76	77
Reed 6¾-87	57	59
Slater 7¼-87	51	53

Canadian Dollars

Campac 9¼-83	96¾	96¾
Ford 9¼-83	98¼	98¼
GMAO 9¼-83	98½	99½
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	102¼	103¼
Manitoba 9¼-85	98½	99
Royal Canada 9½-88	101½	102
Roynat 9½-80	99¼	100½
Texasgulf 10-86	98¼	98¾
Toronto Dominion 9-83	98½	99
Union Carbide 9¾-86	100¼	100¾

Kredietlux Indices

	17.6.76	2.7.76
U A.	86.2	85.6
D.M.	100.9	100.9
ECU	89.8	89.6
F.F.	89.8	89.7
F. Lux.	84.0	84.0

(Base=100, 31.12.1970.)

Binks Manufacturing Company

has acquired all the remaining outstanding shares in its United Kingdom subsidiary.

Binks - Bullows Limited

The undersigned acted as European financial advisor to Binks Manufacturing Company in connection with this transaction.

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS LIMITED
A subsidiary of Continental Illinois Corporation U.S.A.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE June 23, 1976

5,000,000 Shares

Alcan Aluminium Limited

Common Shares
(Without Nominal or Par Value)

Of the 5,000,000 Common Shares, 2,500,000 are being offered initially in the United States and countries other than Canada.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated — Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation

Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Salomon Brothers

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Wood Gundy Incorporated — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

ABD Securities Corporation — Banque Nationale de Paris — Basle Securities Corporation

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Crédit Commercial de France — EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Robert Fleming Incorporated — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — New Court Securities Corporation

Nomura Securities International, Inc. — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation — UBS-DB Corporation

Yamaichi International (America), Inc. — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Baer Securities Corporation

Bank Leu International Ltd. — County Bank Limited — Daiwa Securities America Inc.

New Japan Securities International Inc. — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

Of the 5,000,000 Common Shares, 2,500,000 are being offered initially in Canada by a Canadian group represented by:

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Wood Gundy Limited

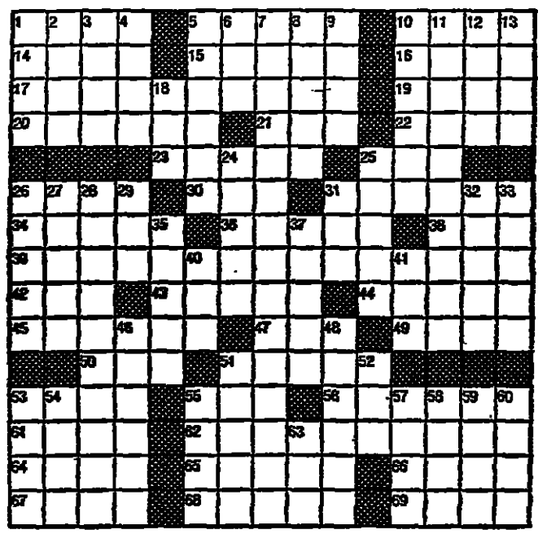
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 —— Cruz
5 Needles
10 Airmen's group: Abbr.
14 Smell ——
15 Grown
16 Calif. wine district
17 Boule-players' mecca
19 Part of a list
20 Small town
21 Innovative
22 Ally with
23 Entrench
25 —— cent
26 Garden green
30 Sea bird
31 Doing a floor job
34 Off-course
36 Heron
38 Bronx attraction
39 Proposes
42 Foot: Suffix
43 Caulking material
44 Seine feeder
45 Cockpits
47 Wane
49 Teen——
50 Inactive: Abbr.
51 Sacred poem
53 "By ——!"
55 Made a lap
56 Leads in
61 Surrounded by
62 Constellation in Milky Way
64 Spice
65 Airborne
66 Zilch
67 Fostered
68 Chaps
69 Learned well

DOWN

1 Theda Bara, for one
2 Slangy suffix
3 African gold field
4 Aleutian island
5 Gleason
6 Cider girl
7 Hot controversy
8 Miss Drew
9 Tuck away
10 Mod dress style
11 Lampooning
12 Imitated
13 Renown
18 Conclude
24 Hellenic
25 Fall guy
26 Greek letter
27 ——propre
28 Words without action
29 Curve
31 Diminutive
32 Nary a soul
33 Lost cause
35 Weasel
37 Ballroom dance
40 Owns
41 Suit —— T
46 Was short
48 Dulls
51 "Ici on ——..."
52 Ltr. or tel.
53 Door feature
54 Sharif
55 Forest creature
57 Slab
58 N.C. college
59 Old Norse poem
60 Small duck
63 Time of day: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Variable
AMSTERDAM	28	82	Clear
ANKARA	28	82	Clear
ATHENS	29	84	Clear
BEIRUT	33	91	Clear
BELGRADE	30	86	Clear
BERLIN	24	75	Clear
BRUSSELS	31	88	Clear
BUCHAREST	30	86	Clear
BUDAPEST	32	90	Clear
CASABLANCA	24	75	Clear
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	30	86	Clear
DUBLIN	23	73	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	Fog
FLORENCE	30	86	Clear
FRANKFURT	33	91	Clear
GENEVA	29	84	Clear
HELSINKI	16	61	Clear
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Clear
LISBON	23	73	Clear
LONDON	31	88	Clear
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	25	77	Clear
MILAN	29	84	Clear
MONTREAL	22	72	Clear
MOSCOW	9	48	Showers
MUNICH	29	84	Clear
NEW YORK	25	77	Clear
NICE	25	77	Clear
OSLO	25	77	Clear
PARIS	34	93	Clear
PRAGUE	30	86	Clear
ROME	28	82	Clear
SOFIA	27	81	Clear
STOCKHOLM	19	66	Clear
TEHRAN	34	93	Clear
TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
TUNIS	33	91	Clear
VIENNA	31	88	Clear
WARSAW	28	68	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	26	79	Sunny
ZURICH	29	84	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

July 5, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.54
(d) Trusteor Intl. Fd. (AEIF)	$6.68
Austral. Select Fd.	$2.63
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF790.35
— (d) Cozbar	SF751
— (d) Grobar	SF587
— (d) Stockbar	SF900
(w) Bruninvest	$13.93
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.30
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.23
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$7.94
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l.	$14.58
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.06
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,122
(d) Caribbee Open-End	$135.30
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.16
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$833.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.83
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.81
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$6.77
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) Actions Suisses	SF255.05
— (d) Canasec	SF626
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.	SF67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF62
— (d) Usec	SF661
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF119.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.25
(d) CSF Fund	SF24.50
(d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.69
(w) D.G.O.	$49.93
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$12.17
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent.	$12.25
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,015
DBT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM21.00
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM71.20
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$15.01
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Sven. Tr.	$52.06
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.90
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$20.38
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$12.36
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$122.48
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$20.48
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$82.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$22.98
(w) Fonsolez Issue Pr.	SF1,757
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF73.56
(d) Fonditalia	$10.12
(d) Fund of Nations	34.49
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	£0.76
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$2.96
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.25
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$80.39
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.17
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.97
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV.	$7.618
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$35.03
(d) Ieotime	$9.01
(d) Interfund S.A.	$8.88
(w) Intermarket Fund	$112.49
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$23.43
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.42
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$24.57
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.18
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.47
(d) I.T.P. Fund N.V.	$7.78
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$11.51
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.01
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$16.70
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia	$12.54
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,629
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F.	$11.48
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$20.31
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$29.77
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) Lloyd Multi-way Fd.	SF412.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF343.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.47
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd.	$25.96
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.07
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.74
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.26
(w) N.A.M.F.	$66.93
(w) Nippon Fund	$42.45
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.43
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.88
(r) Pegasus Intern'l.	$6.78
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund	£1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.55
(d) Rento Fund	LF1,578
(d) Rentinvest	LF365
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.48
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF62.85
Share Realty N.V.	$15.48
Share International N.V.	$4.66
SEFPO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.97
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM89.78
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parton Sw. B. Eq.	SF1,571
— (r) Securswiss	SF957
(d) Soros Fund	$237.63
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF468.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF66.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF375.50
— (d) Serfinvalor New Ser.	SF214.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF79.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF85.26
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$57.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$37.18
(w) Transpacific Fund	$20.91
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF36.50
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF69.50
— (d) Convert-Invest.	SF74.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF111.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF92.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF58.50
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF76.50
— (d) Remstac-Invest.	SF356.50
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh.	SF143
— (d) Sima Swiss Sh. Est	SF178
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.96
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.60
— (d) Unifonds	DM30.15
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM63.35
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.25
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.89
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.27
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,390.96
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,559.34
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$496.59
(w) Worldwide Securities	$50.71
(w) Worldwide Special	$4,013.01

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend. z — New. N.A — Not available. SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices. a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GEREM

PRUSN

RAPOUR

PANKID

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DEITY GROIN PLENTY JOYOUS

Answer: *It takes many years before you're able to draw this* — A PENSION

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

THE LARDNERS
My Family Remembers

By Ring Lardner Jr. Harper & Row. Illustrated. 371 pp. $12.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

The first 30 pages or so of "The Lardners: My Family Remembered," by Ring Lardner jr., are largely devoted to family genealogy. And because such genealogy tends to put me off, especially when it seems to have no pertinence to the subject of the book except to establish pedigree, I laid "The Lardners" aside when I first looked at it about a month ago. But then, driving back from a weekend out of town a few weeks later, I happened to tune in the radio to an interview between Ring Lardner jr. and a committee composed of Howard Cosell, his ego and a cough he kept interrupting Lardner to apologize for. Lardner nevertheless persisted and talked intriguingly about his memoir. He spoke of his parents' long and punctilious courtship by mail, the remaining letters from which give, among other things, a vivid picture of a sportswriter's life on the road with a major-league baseball team. He mentioned Ring Lardner sr.'s contributions to news reporting—how he was the first to record what people actually said instead of how they would have sounded had their words been processed through Fowler's "Modern English Usage."

He recalled his three brothers' careers in journalism, spoke of the pros and cons of breaking into the field with the name Lardner, and grieved over their premature deaths. Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald came up. Anecdotes about the first Dempsey-Tunney fight were mentioned. Lardner's own ordeal as a member of the blacklisted Hollywood 10 was touched upon. Soon I couldn't wait to pick up "The Lardners" again, to get beyond that early genealogy and to read what had begun to sound like a thoroughly absorbing memoir.

But my instincts were right in the first place. Just as that genealogy signaled, he might, Lardner esteems his family considerably higher than at least this reader was willing to do; in fact, he seems to feel that virtually anything its members did or said is worth recording simply for its own sake. It is evident, in Lardner's assumption, that the reader will be interested in the minutest Lardner trivia: How early are the author's memories strictly accurate? Were there three Lardner children or two in the bathtub alongside the author when the likes of Beatrice Lillie and Dorothy Parker first glimpsed him as a small child?

Not that there isn't much about the Lardner family worth rating extremely high. The father was a bittersweet humorist of enduring appeal—a fact that is confirmed not only by many anecdotes that his son recalls here ("How do you look when sober?" Lardner once asked flamboyantly dressed actor at Lambs Club), but also by a collection—"Some Chalk Sketches and Fiction by Lardner," edited by Matthew Bruccoli and Richard Layman (205 pages, Scribner's, $8), which, if not up to the best of Lardner, proves that even second best has stood the test of time. Ring jr.'s two older brothers, John and Jim, and his younger brother, David, obviously inherited their father's witty reportorial skills, if not his knack for finding originality. And of course the author's mother, Ellis Lardner, the picture that emerges here of her early years, and the deaths of her husband and children began to darken her spirits, breathes new life into the old cliché that someone who enjoys life makes life enjoyable for others.

But to premise an entire book on the family's inherent appeal—that is so far out of fashion as to make one wonder if there were some stimulus other than the one that moved Ring jr. to record his memories. Could he have been guilt over being the only child of the four to live longer than the 48 years his father lived? Or was it connected in some obscure way with the undoubted streak of self-destructiveness that seems to have been present in the male members of the family? One cannot presume to speculate. Lardner reveals too little about himself in these pages.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in principal cities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This week	Last week	
1	1	*Trinity*, by Leon Uris
2	2	The Deep, by Peter Benchley
3	3	*The Lonely Lady*, by Harold Robbins
4	4	1876, by Gore Vidal
5	5	Agent in Place, by Helen MacInnes
6	6	A Stranger in the Mirror, by Sidney Sheldon
7	7	The West End Horror, by Nicholas Meyer
8	8	The Gemini Contenders, by Robert Ludlum
9	9	The R Document, by Irving Wallace
10	10	The Caulfield Decision, by Spiro T. Agnew

GENERAL

1	1	The Final Days, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein
2	2	Scoundrel Time, by Lillian Hellman
3	3	World of Our Fathers, by Irving Howe with Kenneth Libo
4	4	A Man Called Intrepid, by William Stevenson
5	5	A Year of Beauty and Health, by Vidal and Beverly Sassoon with Camille Duhe
6	6	The Rockefellers, by Peter Collier and David Horowitz
7	7	The Russians, by Hedrick Smith
8	8	Passages, by Gail Sheehy
9	9	Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream, by Doris Kearns
10	10	*Doris Day Her Own Story*, by A. E. Hotchner

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	A	N		P	I	A	N	O	S		L	E	T	T
E	D	E		A	C	C	O	S	T		E	C	H	O
N	E	W	S	L	E	T	T	E	R		T	R	O	W
E	L	I	E	C		B	O	A	R		U	T	U	R	N
B	E	L	A		B	O	R	I	S		U	L	E		
			R	E	X			G	S	T	R	I	N	G
F	H	O	L	E		X	E	N	O		P	R	I	M
E	A	S	E	S		R	E	A		H	E	I	N	E
L	I	L	T		W	A	N	T		A	R	S	O	N
T	R	O	L	L	E	Y			F	F	F			
			E	Y	E		G	R	A	T	E	F	U	L
C	N	O	T	E		G	A	E	L		C	A	S	A
H	A	L	T		L	O	V	E	L	E	T	T	E	R
I	S	L	E		E	L	E	V	E	N		E	R	G
S	T	A	R		G	A	L	E	N	A		D	S	O

BRIDGE — By Alan Tri

When a competitive auction ends at a high level, a player will very often double on "feel": his judgment tells him that the declarer is slated to have some trouble.

East had several reasons for doubling on the diagramed deal and he was almost, but not quite, right. On the face of it, the defenders had enough tricks to defeat the contract, but the declarer played skillfully and caused one of them to disappear.

Playing Chicago, or four-deal, bridge, South opened with one heart and heard his partner raise to game after an overcall of one spade. East tried four spades, hoping his partner's spade suit would be strong.

North had mentally raised his chopper, looking forward to a big penalty, but South bid five diamonds, which was corrected to five hearts.

East thought he could probably defeat five hearts, since he had some defense strength in the minor suits and the trumps were to break badly. East certainly did not want to hear five spades from his partner, so he doubled.

It might seem that the declarer was doomed to lose one spade trick, one heart trick and one club trick, and this would have been the case if West had led a club. But naturally West led the spade king, and shifted to a club. The defense was now much harder.

The declarer won the club shift, cashed the diamond ace and began a cross-ruff in diamonds and spades. If West had ruffed with the heart king stage, the losing club would been thrown from the dummy.

The lead was in the and the declarer judged by leading a club. West ruff his partner's trick a a trump away from his king the declarer the tricks and his contract.

West could have saved if he had discarded spade South led diamonds. This have allowed the declarer tablish spades, but it would help him.

He would eventually be discard a club on the spade after the king disappear West would be able to a club, and sit back with guarded heart king as the trick.

NORTH
♠ QJ842
♡ Q9763
◇ 5
♣ 72

WEST
♠ AK963
♡ K42
◇ 6
♣ 10963

EAST
♠ 107
♡ —
◇ KJH
♣ KQJ

SOUTH (D)
♠ 5
♡ AJ1085
◇ AQ874
♣ A5

Neither side was vuln

The bidding:

South	West	North	
1 ♡	1 ♠	4 ♡	
5 ◇	Pass	5 ♡	
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade

Tough Stand Retained By Canada on Taiwan

MONTREAL, July 5, (Reuters). —Canada today maintained a tough stance against allowing Taiwanese athletes to compete in the Montreal Olympic Games under the name of the Republic of China.

The Canadian government reaffirmed its position in the political row threatening the Games, due to open here on July 17, as Olympics chief Lord Killanin prepared to intervene in the dispute.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, was expected to seek an early meeting with Canadian government leaders following his arrival in Montreal tonight.

The Canadian External Affairs Ministry stood firm by the decision that Taiwanese athletes can enter Canada only if they agree to drop the name of Republic of China.

Taiwan is recognized by the world Olympic movement. Canada recognizes mainland China.

In one of the strongest statements yet by the ministry, a spokesman said: "The ultimate authority as to what happens in Canada lies with the Canadian government."

"We are talking about rules that cover the entry of people into Canada, and they were not invented for the Olympics," the External Affairs Ministry spokesman said.

"We are not barring anyone and we are prepared to issue visas once we have the assurance from the IOC that our position will be respected."

While both the Canadian government and the IOC say they believe a negotiated solution is possible, there is no sign that either side is prepared to give way.

Lord Killanin, who has a reputation as a diplomat, is seeking to avoid inflaming the situation. He is reported to have passed the word to Montreal Olympic organizers to say nothing pending his arrival here to take charge of the negotiations with Ottawa.

The IOC president was quoted today as saying, "There will definitely be a Montreal Games and there will be an Olympic Games."

He made the comment in a telephone call on Friday to Games organizers, according to informed sources here.

The IOC is deeply resentful of the Canadian government's attempt at political interference in the world's biggest sports festival.

There is a feeling among some IOC members that if the Olympic movement yields to Canada, it will make it all the harder to keep politics out of the Olympics in future. The Soviet Union is due to hold the next Games, in 1980.

Before leaving London for Montreal, Killanin said yesterday that the Olympic Games have been damaged by Montreal's spiraling costs and "political interference" by the Canadian government.

"I think the image of the Olympics has been tarnished because of this," Killanin said in an interview with the BBC. "I agree there has been a damaging effect because of escalating costs and political interference."

Killanin said he hoped the Canadian government would change its mind and allow Taiwan athletes to compete. "We have already had several protests from international (sports) federations who recognize the Republic of China (Taiwan) as a member," Killanin said.

"But I would not make any threats or sanctions until I have seen other members of the IOC and discussed the problem with the federations," said Killanin.

China Joins In

HONG KONG, July 5 (Reuters).—China has called on the International Olympic Committee to bar Taiwan from representing China in the Olympics, the New China news agency said today.

It said the All-China Sports Federation, which includes the Chinese Olympic Committee, had sent a message to the IOC reiterating Peking's stand on the issue.

"The All-China Sports Federation reiterates that the All-China Sports Federation is the sole legitimate national sports organization governing sports on the entire territory of China—including Taiwan province," the message said.

"Only the All-China Sports Federation is entitled to represent China in the IOC and other international sports organizations."

Appeal Reinstates Hunt's 1st Place In Spanish Prix

PARIS, July 5 (AP).—An international auto racing appeal tribunal today reinstated Briton James Hunt as winner of the Spanish Grand Prix.

Hunt had been disqualified and Austrian world champion Niki Lauda, second in the Ferrari, declared the winner by Spanish officials after Hunt's McLaren was found to be 1.5 centimeters—about half an inch—wider than new regulations allowed.

The decision changed this year's world championship standings. Lauda now has 52 points, instead of 55, and Hunt, also winner of yesterday's French Grand Prix, moves up from fourth to tie for second with France's Patrick Depailler, with 26 points each. Depailler's South African Tyrrell teammate Jody Scheckter is fourth with 25 points.

The tribunal, the final appeal body of motor sport, said today it considered the difference was "minimal" in view of the fact the new rule went into force May 1, the day before the Grand Prix—though it had been announced some months earlier.

It reinstated Hunt, and also the French Ligier driven into 12th place by Jacques Laffite and found fractionally too long, but fined both teams $3,000 and costs.

The tribunal warned that the decision "in no way excludes severity in the future."

This appeared to be a warning that the American Penske team stood little chance of having John Watson reinstated third in yesterday's French Grand Prix. He was disqualified because the car was about one half an inch too high.

Associated Press.

ALMOST IN SPOTLIGHT—The diving facility at the Olympic Games' pool in Montreal is being given test.

British Open Golf Field Is Filled by Americans

By John S. Radosta

SOUTHPORT, England, July 5 (NYT). — There are enough Yankees here to win the war of *independence all over* again.

The occasion this time is the 105th British Open which will be conducted Wednesday through Saturday at the Royal Birkdale Golf Club, a superb links course in the Lancashire dunes. Royal Birkdale has been lovingly protected from the worst drought of many decades.

The one conspicuously absent American is Lee Trevino, who had to withdraw because of a continuing muscle strain in his back, an ailment that also forced him to skip the United States Open last month. Trevino won the last British Open that was played here, in 1971, and he went on to win again at Murfield, Scotland, in 1972.

He continues to be a great gallery favorite in this country.

"I hope some of my fans will miss seeing me," he cabled, "but I know they will not miss me nearly as much as I will miss them."

There still is a lot of Yankee *talent left, beginning with four* Americans who have won this Open—Jack Nicklaus, 1966 and 1972, Arnold Palmer, 1961 and 1962, Tom Weiskopf, 1973, and the defender, Tom Watson.

They are backed by three winners of the United States Open, Johnny Miller, Hale Irwin and Jerry Pate. And if it's depth you want, there are Gene Littler, Ray Floyd, Tom Kite, George Burns, Hubert Green and Doug Sanders.

Besides Trevino, Ben Crenshaw withdrew because of a rib injury and Al Geiberger pulled out because he needed a rest after winning the Western Open. Gay Brewer, who won an event here in 1968, and John Schlee sent regrets, choosing to play in a tournament at Milwaukee.

Ladbrokes, the London bookmakers, are putting up Nicklaus as the 5-1 choice to win and they are quoting Miller at 8-1 and Irwin at 10-1. For some reason they rate Weiskopf at only 12-1, even though he is one of the most conspicuous candidates to win, with chances better than Nicklaus or Miller.

Nicklaus has won only one tournament this season, and his game and manner don't quite have the luster they had last year, when he won five events, including the Masters and the Professional Golfers' Association championship. Miller won two desert tournaments in January and February, and since then has gone into "my summer slump."

Irwin is a determined competitor, but he's developed some temperament tendencies this season that may have blunted his talent some. He lost his cool in the U.S. Open at Atlanta, where he exchanged talk with the galleries.

Weiskopf finished a strong second in the United States Open. He was gracious in defeat and in complete command of himself. In the kind of mellow and mature frame of mind that he was in during a practice round last weekend here, Weiskopf is dangerous.

"I feel I'm playing well," Weiskopf said as he stood beside his car in the hot noon sun. "I hit a lot of good tee shots, and I was mainly trying to figure the club to use from the tee.

"The four par-5's are reachable in two, with no wind conditions as they are today. Actually, I would like to see the wind blow. It makes for better golf."

In common with the rest of Europe, England has been suffering from one of the worst droughts *of many decades. The current hot* spell is setting records, with temperatures in the 90s on the golf course.

Lead Series, 7 Games to 2

Padres, on Jones' 15th, Still Dominate Dodgers

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (AP).—Randy Jones won his 15th game, hurling a nine-hitter, and Dave Winfield blasted a home run and two doubles as the San Diego Padres took a 5-2 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers yesterday.

The Padres' lefthander has now beaten the Dodgers three times this season and the victory was San Diego's seventh in nine games with Los Angeles.

Winfield slugged a homer, his 12th, to highlight a three-run third inning against loser Tommy John, then contributed a run-scoring double in the ninth. Singles by Enzo Hernandez and Luis Melendez coupled with a throwing error by right-fielder Reggie Smith and a wild pitch by John provided San Diego's other two runs in the third.

Jones, who walked none and struck out one, lost his chance for a shutout in the fourth when Dave Lopes singled and Bill Buckner doubled him home. He gave up a run-scoring single to Bill Russell in the ninth.

The complete game was the 14th for Jones, who has lost only three times.

Phillies 10, Pirates 5
Pirates 7, Phillies 1

At Pittsburgh, Bob Robertson's two-run triple capped a six-run seventh inning and Bruce Kison and Bob Moose combined on a five-hitter to lead the Pirates to a 7-1 triumph in the nightcap after Philadelphia won the first game, 10-5. Tim McCarver's apparent grand-slam homer, which became a three-run single when he passed a baserunner, highlighted a four-run second inning for the Phillies in their opening-game triumph.

Mets 9, Cubs 4
Cubs 4, Mets 2

At New York pitcher Ray Burris' sacrifice bunt turned into a double error which allowed two runs to score in the seventh inning, enabling Chicago to snap a nine-game losing streak and end the Mets' 10-game winning streak with a 4-2 victory in the nightcap of a doubleheader. The Mets established their longest winning streak since 1972 by winning the opener, 9-4, as Mike Phillips, Bud Harrelson and relief pitcher Skip Lockwood each drove in two runs.

The Cubs led 2-1 on Mick Kelleher's two-run single in the fourth inning of the nightcap when loser Mickey Lolich issued a lead-off walk to Kelleher in the seventh inning. Burris then laid down a sacrifice bunt and Lolich fielded the ball and threw it over the head of first baseman Ed Kranepool. When Kelleher attempted to score, right-fielder Dave Kingman picked up the overthrow and threw past catcher Jerry Grote into the Chicago dugout, allowing both runners to score.

Giants 3, Braves 2

At San Francisco, pinch-hitter Gary Thomasson's sacrifice fly scored Darrel Evans from third base in the sixth inning to lift the Giants to a 3-2 victory over Atlanta.

White Sox 7, Rangers 6
Rangers 3, White Sox 2

At Chicago, Bill Fahey's two-run single in the eighth inning gave Texas a 3-2 victory in the nightcap after the White Sox won the opener, 7-6, in 13 innings on Jorge Orta's run-scoring single. Fahey's hit off loser Chris Knapp staked the Rangers to a 3-0 lead, but Chicago rallied for two runs in the eighth and reliever Joe Hoerner had to pitch out of a jam to save Steve Hargan's third triumph in five decisions.

Yankees 4, Indians 3

At Cleveland, Willie Randolph singled home two runs to highlight a three-run second inning and Dock Ellis chalked up his sixth straight victory as New York scored a 4-3 decision over the Indians. The victory gave the Yankees a 35-9 won-lost road record and a nine-game bulge over the second-place Indians in the Eastern Division of the American League.

Angels 5, Twins 3
Twins 9, Angels 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Rod Carew hit an eighth-inning grand-slam homer to offset an earlier grand slam by California's Ron Jackson and give the Twins a 9-5 victory for a split of their doubleheader. Jackson also drove in four runs in the opener to lead the Angels to a 5-3 triumph.

In the nightcap, loser Dick Drago loaded the bases on two hit batsmen and a walk in the eighth and reliever Sid Monge got a forceout at the plate before giving up the homer to Carew.

Twins' starter Pete Redfern had a no-hitter until the seventh when Mario Guerrero led off with a single. Redfern then walked the bases loaded before giving way to Vic Albury, who walked in a run. Bill Campbell then took over and gave up a grand slam to Jackson which tied the score at 5-5. Campbell did not allow a hit after giving up the homer to notch his ninth victory in 11 decisions.

Monday

Boston's Tiant Stops Chicago

BOSTON, July 5 (UPI).—Luis Tiant scattered 11 hits to gain his 10th victory and rookie Butch Hobson drove in three runs with a sacrifice and a single today to lead the Boston Red Sox to an 11-2 rout of the Chicago White Sox.

The victory was Boston's sixth in the last eight games and pushed the Red Sox to .500 for the first time since May 23. The defending American League champions had failed to reach .500 in nine attempts since that time.

Tiant, who has lost five, struck out seven and walked one in his ninth complete game. One of the runs off Tiant was a homer by Kevin Bell in the fourth, the White Sox's first home run since Bell hit one against Texas June 27.

Cubs 1, Padres 0

At Chicago, Steve Renko and Joe Coleman combined on a three-hitter and Rick Monday scored the only run, on catcher Mike Ivie's throwing error in the sixth inning, to give the Cubs a 1-0 triumph over San Diego. Renko worked seven innings, striking out six and walking none, before Coleman took over to get his first save of the season.

Royals 2, Yankees 1

At New York, run-scoring singles by John Mayberry and Al Cowens in the first inning Monday gave Kansas City a 2-1 victory over New York in a game played under protest by the Yankees. Yankee manager Billy Martin protested the game in the ninth inning because Hal McRae, inserted into the game in left field when Amos Otis got hurt, took seven warmup throws, two more than he is officially allowed under the rules.

Washington Post.

Tigers' pitcher Mark Fidrych and teammate Ben Oglivie, lower right, keep occupied.

NFL Camps Opening With New Coaches and New Teams

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Pro football is here. The Philadelphia Eagles Saturday opened the first training camp of the season, at Widener College in Chester, Pa., as fifty aspirants—rookies and free agents—reported to Dick Vermeil, the team's new coach. The National Football League's 27 other teams—the Seattle Seahawks and Tampa Bay Buccaneers are new this year—will be assembling players at their camps beginning today as the league's 57th season begins to take shape. The important dates are these:

July 23: First pre-season game, College All-Stars versus Pittsburgh Steelers at Chicago, Ill.
July 24: Hall of Fame game at Canton, Ohio, Denver versus Detroit.

July 31-Aug. 2: First weekend of exhibition games for all 28 teams.

Sept. 12: Regular season's 14-game schedule begins. Dec. 18-19 divisional playoff games.

Dec. 26: Conference playoff games.

Jan. 9: Super Bowl game, Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.

Training camps—once Spartan affairs conducted in the boondocks and marked by occasional ruthlessness and cruelty—have come to reflect the players' best interests and demands. Most camps now are close to the team's home city and they are not nearly so strict. Seasoned players can come and go with greater frequency. Furthermore the camps do not last so long.

The Minnesota Vikings, for example, do not report to their camp at Mankato, Minn., until July 21 and they play their first exhibition games 10 days later. Bud Grant, the coach, expects everyone to report in first-class physical shape and he will not be disappointed.

Unlike recent years, no heavy clouds hang over the season, although the NFL's sky is hardly clear. There still is no agreement between the players' association and the owners on a contract covering a host of working conditions and money matters. Both sides claim progress and moderation in the negotiations and there are no threats of strikes or lockouts.

There are a number of high draft choices still unsigned and, upon recommendation of their agents, they may choose not to join the College All-Stars squad which Ara Parseghian will assemble in Evanston, Ill., later this week. Many of the top rookies chose to ignore the coaches' All-America game at Lubbock, Tex., last month claiming they did not want to risk injury without a guarantee of considerable compensation.

There are a number of well-known free agents, Roman Gabriel, for example, who have not caught on with new teams although the most important—John Riggins, John Gilliam, Larry Csonka, Calvin Hill—are signed up; Riggins and Hill are with Washington, Gilliam with Atlanta and Csonka with the Giants.

The Jets hope to replace Riggins with Ed Marinaro, the earnest Cornellian who played out his option at Minnesota. Lou Holtz, the dynamic new coach, has added a lot of zip to the Jets' operation and it will be interesting to see how much coddling, if any, Joe Namath will receive from the new staff.

The Giants, who improved a little last season, can look forward to playing in a new stadium, the 76,500-seat facility at East Rutherford, N.J., which they can call their own for the first time in the 51-year history of the franchise.

Holtz and Vermeil are two of seven new head coaches, others being Bill Johnson, Cincinnati; John Mckay, Tampa Bay; Monte Clark, San Francisco; Hank Stram, New Orleans, and Jack Patera, Seattle.

The coaches do not know how many players they will be able to keep out of the six or seven dozen who will pass through their training camps. The owners have failed to agree upon a player limit—it was 43 last year—and are in disagreement. The best teams want big player limits so as to hang on to all their athletes and stockpile more if they can. The 17 who have failed to make the playoffs in the last three seasons want more squad cuts so as to distribute the talent around. Pete Rozelle, the commissioner, must get this issue resolved soon.

Ali Leaves the Hospital After Norton Visits

SANTA MONICA, Calif., July 5 (AP).—Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali was released from the hospital yesterday following a visit from Ken Norton, whom he is scheduled to face Sept. 28 at Yankee Stadium. Ali, 34, went into seclusion with friends following his dismissal from St. John's Hospital, and his business manager, Jeremiah Shabazz, said the fighter would decide on his plans during the next few days.

Ali said he was still suffering pains in his legs, particularly the left one, but that he did not want to spend any more time in the hospital. He said he would continue receiving treatment for blood clots that he suffered in the much criticized world martial arts match against Antonio Inoki in Tokyo 10 days ago. Ali had been admitted to the hospital Thursday.

After Ali and Norton met privately, they joined newsmen in the hospital solarium. They "sparred" and joked.

All also went into the hall kissing several nurses and female hospital workers.

"If you whip me it means I'll lose all these ladies," Ali said to Norton.

Norton, prompted by a publicist, brought Ali a flower arrangement and a stuffed bear. As the publicist handed over the gifts, Norton complained: "Are you for real? That's corny man!"

Looking a little tired, Ali reported, "The blood clot has resolved . . . The busted vesicles and veins are starting to mend."

Ali said the clot was serious and "could have caused death." But he added, "I'll be doing my fight. I have such will and determination."

Norton, 30, said he was visiting Ali because "if he's hurting, I'm here because I respect the man."

But he added he thinks Ali wants public sympathy and "I ain't falling for it."

Major League Leaders

(Based on 175 at-bats)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Brett, K.C.	75	307	45	108	.352
Leflore, Det.	66	231	48	76	.342
McRae, K.C.	75	277	46	94	.339
Munson, N.Y.	68	231	47	93	.331
Carew, Minn.	74	285	47	94	.323
Rivers, N.Y.	69	262	51	84	.321
Bostock, Minn.	51	182	24	58	.319
Lynn, Bost.	64	245	32	78	.318
Staub, Det.	77	261	36	81	.310
Corty, Cleve.	70	248	36	76	.306

RUNS—Otis, K.C., 53; Rivers, N.Y., 51; White, N.Y., 48; Hargrove, Texas, 49; Leflore, Det., 48; North, Oak., 46.

RUNS BATTED IN—Burroughs, Tex., 54; Chambliss, N.Y., 53; Mayberry, K.C., 53; Otis, K.C., 50; Munson, N.Y., 49.

HITS—Brett, K.C., 108; Leflore, Det., 96; Rivers, N.Y., 94; McRae, K.C., 94; Carew, Minn., 94.

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 20; Carty, Cle., 18; Otis, K.C., 18; Hargrove, Texas, 18; Rivers, N.Y., 17.

TRIPLES — Brett, K.C., 6; Garner, Oak., 5; Leflore, Det., 4.

HOME RUNS—Bando, Oak., 18; Hendrick, Cle., 15; Yastrzemski, Bost., 14; May, Balt., 13; Rice, Bost., 13.

STOLEN BASES — Patek, K.C., 37; North, Oak., 36; Baylor, Oak., 34; Carew, Minn., 32; Leflore, Det., 26; Campaneris, Oak., 26.

PITCHING (7 decisions) — Garland, Balt., 8-1, .900, 2.04; Fidrych, Det., 9-1, .900, 1.86; Bird, K.C., 8-1, .889, 2.97; Campbell, Minn., 9-2, .818, 2.26; Kern, Cle., 6-2, .750, 2.22; Vuckovich, Cal., 6-2, .750, 2.50; Leonard, K.C., 6-3, .727, 2.07; Brown, Cle., 7-3, .700, 2.97.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 144; Tanana, Cal., 126; Blyleven, Texas, 113; Jenkins, Bost., 99; Hunter, N.Y., 89.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 175 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Oliver, Pitt.	66	268	47	89	.369
Foster, Cin.	70	277	44	85	.343
McBride, St. L.	52	199	29	68	.342
Robinson, Pitt.	52	178	25	60	.337
Crawford, St. L.	61	208	28	70	.337
Rose, Cin.	76	321	66	106	.326
Morgan, Cin.	64	202	37	67	.332
Griffey, Cin.	73	275	60	91	.331
Montanez, Atl.	61	216	33	101	.320
Herndon, S.F.	52	177	21	56	.316

RUNS — Rose, Cin., 66; Schmidt, Phi., 61; Griffey, Cin., 60; Morgan, Cin., 57; Winfield, S.D., 56.

RUNS BATTED IN—Foster, Cin., 67; Kingman, N.Y., 63; Schmidt, Phi., 53; Perez, Cin., 55; Luzinski, Phi., 54; Morgan, Cin., 54.

HITS — Rose, Cin., 106; Montanez, Atlanta, 101; Buckner, L.A., 100, Oliver, Pitt., 89; Garver, L.A., 86.

DOUBLES—Zisk, Pitt., 20; Montanez, Atlanta, 19; Winfield, S.D., 19; Madlock, Chi., 18; Garvey, L.A., 18.

TRIPLES — Cash, Phi., 8; Parker, Pitt., 7; Tyson, St. L., 7; Geronimo, Cin., 6; Davis, S.D., 6.

HOME RUNS—Kingman, N.Y., 27; Schmidt, Phi., 21; Foster, Cin., 17; Monday, Chi., 14; Cedeno, Houst., 14.

STOLEN BASES — Cedeno, Houst., 27; Brock, St. L., 24; Morgan, Cin., 23; Lopes, L.A., 22; Griffey, Cin., 21.

PITCHING (7 decisions) — Rhoden, L.A., 8-0, 1.000, 2.78; Jones, S.D., 15-3, .833, 2.51; Matlack, N.Y., 10-2, .833, 2.62; Alcala, Cin., 7-2, .778, 3.06; Reed, Phi., 6-2, .750, 2.84; Norman, Cin., 6-2, .750, 3.03; Carlton, Phi., 8-3, .727, 2.80; Christenson, Phi., 8-3, .727, 3.71.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 119, Messersmith, Atlanta, 94; Richard, Houst., 94; P. Niekro, Atlanta, 86; Lolich, N.Y., 84.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	52	32	.765	—
Pittsburgh	43	31	.581	8
New York	41	36	.532	12 1/2
St. Louis	33	43	.434	20
Chicago	31	46	.403	22 1/2
Montreal	28	45	.357	23

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	48	31	.608	—
Los Angeles	46	37	.554	5 1/2
San Diego	42	37	.532	6
Atlanta	38	42	.462	11 1/2
Houston	36	43	.456	12
San Francisco	32	49	.395	17

(Monday's game not included.)

Sunday's Results

Montreal 4, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 7, Houston 2.
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 5, Atlanta 2.
New York 9, Chicago 4 (1st).
Chicago 4, New York 2 (2d).
Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 5 (1st).
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 1 (2d).

Monday's Games

Chicago 1, San Diego 0.
San Francisco at St. Louis, n.
Los Angeles at Philadelphia, n.
Pittsburgh at Atlanta, n.
Cincinnati at Montreal, n.
New York at Houston, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	46	27	.630	—
Cleveland	37	36	.507	9
Detroit	36	37	.493	10
Boston	36	37	.493	10
Baltimore	36	39	.480	11
Milwaukee	27	43	.386	17 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	46	29	.613	—
Texas	42	32	.568	3 1/2
Oakland	38	40	.487	9 1/2
Minnesota	36	40	.474	10 1/2
Chicago	35	40	.467	11
California	33	42	.407	13

(Monday's game not included.)

Sunday's Results

Oakland 6, Kansas City 0.
Boston 3, Milwaukee 1.
Baltimore 7, Detroit 4.
Chicago 7, Texas 6 (1st).
Texas 3, Chicago 2 (2d).
California 5, Minnesota 3 (1st).
Minnesota 9, California 5 (2d).
New York 4, Cleveland 3.

Monday's Games

Boston 11, Chicago 2.
Kansas City 2, New York 1.
Minnesota at Milwaukee, n.
Detroit at Texas, n.
Cleveland at California, n.
Baltimore at Oakland, n.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore ..... 010 200 002—7 11 2
Detroit ..... 200 020 000—4 7 2
Garland (9-1) and Dempsey; MacCormack, Hiller (7) and Kimm, Weckenfuss (9). L—Hiller (6-4). HR—Meyer (15th).

Boston ..... 100 020 000—3 5 2
Milwaukee ..... 100 000 000—1 4 1
Wise (7-5) and Montgomery; Broberg (11-7) and Porter. HR—Cooper (16th).

Oakland ..... 001 005 000—6 8 0
Kansas City ..... 000 000 000—0 3 1
Norris (2-2) and Haney, Newman (8); Pizzarris, Littell (6), Ocra (8), Hall (9) and Stinson.

(First Game)

Texas ..... 002 003 010 000—6 12 2
Chicago ..... 030 100 011 001—7 15 2
Umbarger, Poncault (7), Hoerner (7), Terpko (8), Bacsik (9) and Sundberg; Barrios, Hamilton (10) and Knapp. W—Hamilton (4-4). L—Bacsik (0-1).

(Second Game)

Texas ..... 000 100 020—3 10 1
Chicago ..... 000 000 020—2 9 0
Harzan, Hoerner (8) and Fahey; Knapp, Forster (9) and Downing. W—Harzan (3-2). L—Knapp (0-1).

(First Game)

California ..... 000 100 100—5 11 1
Minnesota ..... 000 003 000—3 9 2
Tanana (10-5) and Etcheberren; Goltz, Campbell (7) and Wynegar. L—Goltz (7-7). HR—Jackson (4th), Kusick (7th).

(Second Game)

California ..... 000 000 500—5 9 2
Minnesota ..... 000 212 04x—9 5 0
Hartzell, Scott (5), Drago (7), Monge (8) and Humphrey; Redfern, Albury (7), Campbell (7) and Wynegar. W—Campbell (9-2). L—Drago (2-7). HR—Jackson (5th), Hisle (8th), Carew (6th).

New York ..... 030 001 000—4 8 0
Cleveland ..... 010 001 001—3 7 1
Ellis, Lyle (9) and Hendricks, Healy (9); Brown (7-3) and Ashby. W—Ellis (9-4). HR—Hendrick (15th), Carty (7th, 8th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Philadelphia ... 040 022 002—10 14 2
Pittsburgh ..... 000 040 100— 5 8 1
Carlton, Reed (7) and McCarver; Boone (8), Demery, Langford (5), Tekulve (6), Hernandez (8) and Sanguillen. W—Carlton (9-3). L—Demery (5-2). HR—Robinson (12th), Helms (1st).

(Second Game)

Philadelphia ... 000 000 001—1 3 1
Pittsburgh ..... 000 001 00x—2 12 1
Kaat, Garber (7), Reed (7), Twitchell (8) and Boone; Kison, Moose (8) and Dyer. W—Kison (7-4). L—Kaat (8-3).

(First Game)

Chicago ..... 001 021 000—4 8 1
New York ..... 003 200 04x—9 6 1
Bonham, Zamora (4), Schultz (5), Garman (6), Knowles (8), Sutter (8) and Swisher, Swan, Lockwood (7) and Hodges. W—Swan (5-7). L—Bonham (8-8). HR—Monday (14th).

(Second Game)

Chicago ..... 000 200 200—4 8 2
New York ..... 100 000 100—2 9 2
Burris (4-10) and Mitterwald; Lolich, Myrick (8) and Grote. L—Lolich (4-10).

Houston ..... 200 000 000—2 6 2
Cincinnati ..... 011 020 02x—7 12 1
Dierker, Pentz (7) and Herrmann; Nolan (6-4) and Bench. L—Dierker (7-8). HR—Cedeno (14th). Foster (17th).

Montreal ..... 130 000 000—4 8 2
St. Louis ..... 001 200 000—3 7 2
Stanhouse, Murray (9) and Foote; Falcone, Greif (7) and Ferguson. W—Stanhouse (6-3). L—Falcone (5-8).

San Diego ..... 002 010 001—5 12 2
Los Angeles ... 000 100 001—2 9 1
Jones (15-7) and Kendall; John, Sosa (4), Hough (7), Wall (9) and Yeager. L—John (5-5). HR—Winfield (12th).

Atlanta ..... 010 100 000—2 7 1
San Francisco . 000 001 00x—2 7 2
Lacorte, Marshall (6) and Williams; Dressler, Moffitt (7) and Sadek, Hill (7). W—Dressler (9-6). L—Lacorte (6-2).

Van Impe Keeps Lead on Bicycle

MONTGENEVRE, France, July 5 (Reuters).—Lucien Van Impe and Joop Zoetemelk, two men from the flat lands, today maintained their unlikely domination of the high mountain stages of the Tour de France bicycle race.

Dutchman Zoetemelk, 30, won his second mountain stage in succession, the 98-mile upwards grind into the Alps from Bourg d'Oisans to here as Van Impe remained overall race leader.

Yesterday, Zoetemelk won the first Alpine stage from Divonne les Bains to Alpe d'Huez, with Belgium's Van Impe right behind him.

Zoetemelk, a better sprinter than Van Impe, was again the faster to the finishing line today.

LONDON THEATRES

Art Buchwald

The Search for Carter

WASHINGTON—The New York Times is now in the process of searching for the Loch Ness monster. It has underwritten a scientific expedition with underwater TV cameras, sonar equipment and other monster gear heretofore unknown to man. So far, they haven't found him-her-it, but if they do, it could be the story of the year—well, almost. There is another search going on right now by almost everyone to find the real Jimmy Carter. Unlike the Loch Ness monster, Jimmy Carter has not only been seen, but photographed. Scientists who have studied the photographs say he probably comes from the South and his jaw and teeth indicate his main source of food has been peanuts and Democratic presidential candidates. One anthropologist told me, "We know he smiles a lot, but we have no idea what is behind the smile. It's hard to believe we have so much information and yet we know so little about him."

Buchwald

* * *

Another scientist said, "If we could only figure out what was going on in his brain, I think we could find out what kind of animal he is, but we can't tell from pictures or television. We'd have to capture him and study him closely in a cage and I don't think the public would go for that."

I said, "Jimmy Carter has been showing up everywhere. He's been sighted in 48 of the 50 states. Is it possible that there are more than one of him?"

"We don't think so," the scientist replied. "We believe the sightings have all been of the same thing, but nobody can make head or tail of it. A few years ago no one knew a Jimmy Carter existed. But suddenly he showed up out of nowhere. It could be a new species of a presidential candidate or an old species that just looks different.

* * *

"The question is why did he surface now and how has he managed to capture the imagination of the American people?"

"Perhaps the people are getting tired of the same old species of president and are looking for something new. Maybe they see in Jimmy Carter something that isn't there."

"We scientists can't deal in hypothesis," he replied. "We have to stick with what we know. We know he chewed up all the other presidential candidates. We found their bones in almost every state where there was a primary. We also know that the only place he avoids is Washington, D.C. If we can find out what it is in Washington, D.C., that keeps him away, we might unlock the mystery."

"Is he dangerous?"

"The Republicans think he is. They're scared silly of him after what he did to his own kind in the primaries. The Republicans thought the South was safe but now with Jimmy Carter roaming around they're afraid to go near the place."

"How does he protect himself?"

* * *

"With his teeth. Whenever he gets hungry he just opens his mouth and chops off whatever is standing in his way. Then he smiles as if nothing happened."

"What about his skin?"

"It's very tough. Anyone who has tried to get under it has been sorry he tried. A year ago the regular Democrats tried to stop him with every machine they had. But now everyone, including those who run the machines, is eating out of his hand. They don't understand it themselves, but they're going along with it, because they don't have a choice."

"Do you think you can get a closer look at him and find out more about him?"

"Well, he's going on display at the Democratic circus in Madison Square Garden next week and we've got a special team stationed there to make a new study to observe him and find out if there is anything we overlooked. But we're not optimistic. He may remain a mystery until he gets to the White House."

"The White House. But that's in Washington, D.C."

"We know that. But that seems to be where he's trying to get to now. If he gets there, the mystery of who or what a Jimmy Carter is may finally be solved."

Aid to Pregnant Women

BONN, July 5 (AP).—Pregnant women unable to find a seat in the second-class no-smoking section of trains traveling through West Germany will be able to ride first class at no extra charge, effective July 10, the Travel Ministry announced.

The Limitations of Films—Italian Style

By William Tuohy

ROME—"Italian actors and actresses are like mozzarella cheese," said Guidarino Guidi. "They don't travel very well or very far.

"It is curious that in a country that idolizes cinema stars we have less than a handful of world-class actors. You mention Marcello Mastroianni and Sophia Loren and you fall off quickly."

Guidi, Italy's foremost casting director before he turned agent and one of the most perceptive and outspoken observers of the Italian cinematic scene, bemoans the lack of Italians of international screen stature.

"Much of Italian acting is based on comedy," Guidi said. "And so much of comedy in Italy is the humor of regionalism. A heavy Neapolitan dialect, for instance, can be used only for comedy—never taken seriously for tragedy.

Language Barrier

"How can you get actors to speak English for an international audience when they can't even speak Italian?"

Guidi, in his casting days, was responsible for spotting Sophia Loren in a crowd of extras. "She had that certain something—beyond her beauty. Call it bearing, carriage, or character. But when she opened her mouth, we were horrified. It was the worst sort of vulgar Neapolitan speech.

"But Sophia did what most Italian actors don't do—she worked hard on her diction. And now her Italian is impeccable and her English is good enough to shoot sound on film for international productions."

Guidi, now a youthful 50, was the chief casting director for Federico Fellini and for producer Dino de Laurentiis. "Italy is really 200 years behind England and France on developing a theatrical national consciousness. That's why our actors are limited.

"Take a Sicilian actor: He feels uneasy in Rome, lost in Florence, and if he gets as far north as Venice, he thinks he is in a foreign country."

On the other hand, Guidi believes that Italian directors have achieved an international identity. "They have not succumbed to regionalism, though in some cases, like Fellini's, their sense of place has been a source of great strength."

Guidi's view of Italian directors:

Roberto Rossellini: "He changed the way movies were made and the way reality was perceived. But reality in filmmaking caught up with him and he never recovered. Now he has faded badly, and he has even rejected his best period, not even sure that it was right."

Vittorio de Sica: "He was a stage star for years before directing and that is why he could get such intimacy into a film. Half Neapolitan, he understood the human heart, and could produce emotion on the screen. At his best, he was a great director."

Franco Zeffirelli: "He is overconcerned with spectacle. Simplicity is not his forte. But he has tremendous taste, and with his background as a set designer, knows the visual arts well. But for all his ability in composition, something is lacking at the core. He sees the trees but not the forest. Yet his trees are marvelous."

Luchino Visconti: "He never lost sight of the forest, though many of his pictures were flawed. Actually, his best work was probably in opera, where he made all the theatrical elements come together best. At his peak, he could control both the details and the whole to perfection."

Michelangelo Antonioni: "Next to Visconti, the least provincial of all Italian directors. But in becoming an intellectual, he has tried to intellectualize his films. And in so doing he has lost his touch. He seems to be going through some kind of identity crisis to find out who he really is. It shows, and his films have become a bore."

Pier Paolo Pasolini: "He was a friend but I didn't like his films. They were very cultured but he was trying to say things on the screen that were better suited for print. He was an intelligent, acute observer, but he thought cinematic form was not important. So his films were primitive and haphazard. Only his early films were good."

Lina Wertmuller

Federico Fellini

Bernardo Bertolucci: "By contrast, Bernardo pays too much attention to form. Each frame is composed, too much so. He has become an interior decorator. I thought 'Last Tango' was overpraised. Though Bertolucci and Pasolini address themselves to the same issues, Bertolucci has much less to say. The fact that his last film, 'Novacento' (1900) ran six hours after the final cutting tells you something very unfortunate about his work."

Lina Wertmuller: "She's tremendously popular with the New York critics, but in Europe, we think she is superficial and vulgar. In 'Swept Away,' after five minutes, you've seen it all. And in her films, she despises women, turning them into whores and rascals. Perhaps that's why American critics find her interesting. She has turned the American matriarchy—wives and mothers—into the villains."

Liliana Caviani: "Vulgar, vulgar. Seeking only commercial success. Let's forget her."

Federico Fellini: "He is the best. He does things nobody else can do. Sometimes he misses, but he always conveys the magic. His mistakes are always intelligent ones. He has a special vision of the world and manages to get it on film. He is a director at once simple and baroque, and he has the courage to be his own man and make films his own way. You are not indifferent to a Fellini film: You either love it or hate it. You are not bored. At his best, he creates that special magic only cinema can impart."

Casting Assistant

Guidi, who comes from an aristocratic Tuscan family, was a casting assistant on the production of "Quo Vadis" at the age of 22, and, after working for Fellini, went on to be assistant to the producer, De Laurentiis.

"At one time, I think half the actors in Rome and their families were depending on me," he recalled.

"But the movie business has shifted into the hands of the distributors, the no-risk types. Even De Laurentiis is interested in movies only to the degree that he likes to put packages together."

Five years ago, Guidi opened his Rome actors' agency, but he is still frequently consulted by directors and producers on casting problems. However, he prefers to work with up-and-coming actors and actresses rather than with established stars.

With a broad smile, he says: "I despised agents—and I still do, except for myself. When you examine what we do, though, you find that casting directors help create films—but agents can create careers. And in the end, that is more fun, more satisfying and lasting."

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: Rep. Hays Talks About Taking Drug Overdose

Rep. Wayne Hays appeared in public in Stratton, Ohio, Friday for the first time since taking an overdose of sleeping pills. The 65-year-old Democratic congressman said that the overdose was an accident. The central figure in the congressional payroll-sex scandal gave this account of the incident which occurred June 10: "As near as I reconstruct it, I came home late and I was very jittery and the doctor prescribed Dalmane, and he said two. I took two and I couldn't sleep. I got up and took two more and I still couldn't sleep. I got up the third time and I thought I took two. I may have taken three or four. I don't know. I was pretty dopey. Anyway, I got more than I could tolerate. I went to sleep all right, but it was a little hard waking up. But if I would have wanted to commit suicide, there were 30 or 40 more pills in the bottle. I could have taken all of them and that would have done it."

Wayne Hays ... an explana[tion]

* * *

Melvin Dummar, who claims he rescued the late Howard Hughes in the Nevada desert in 1968, has signed a contract with Universal Pictures for a movie about the incident. Dummar, 31, a gas station attendant, is named in one of the purported Hughes wills which, if found to be authentic, would give him a sixteenth of the gigantic estate. Neither Dummar nor the movie company would say how much Dummar will get. But a Universal spokesman said he "won't have to pump gas any more."

* * *

Former presidential adviser **John Ehrlichman** says he has become a "radical" in the style of **Jimmy Carter, George Wallace** and **Ronald Reagan.** "Washington is pretty unreal," he told reporters in Seattle. "I'm a radical. I have to agree with Carter, Reagan and Wallace. I now put in with people who are disenchanted." Currently appealing his conviction for involvement in the Watergate affair, Ehrlichman says he now stands with those who are using anti-Washington themes in their campaigns. He said that the perquisites of power—limousines, White House meals—cut you off from the real world when you don't ride a bus to work or go to a lunch counter for a sandwich."

* * *

A federal judge in Portland, Ore., has ruled that **Ken Kesey,** author of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," cannot sue the producers of the Oscar-winning movie based on his book. Judge **Otto Skopil** ruled that Kesey cannot sue for fraud and for $100,000 in damages for emotional distress caused by an alleged breach of contract. But Kesey is su[ing for] 5 per cent of the film's gross [prof]its, $750,000 in exemplary [and] punitive damages and $19,0[00 he] says he is owed for writ[ing the] screenplay.

* * *

Henry Wynberg, once Eli[zabeth] Taylor's boyfriend, has fi[led a] $4.5-million libel suit again[st the] National Enquirer. "The [only] truth in the article," he said, [is] the correct spelling of my [first] and last names." The suit c[ites a] March 2 feature in which W[yn]berg was said to be "using [and] abusing his relationship" wit[h the] actress.

* * *

This year's Powder Puff [Derby] will be the biggest ever. I[t] will be the last. A record nu[mber] of entries, 200 planes, are to [take] off Friday at 20-second in[tervals] from Executive Airport in S[acra]mento, Calif., for the 2,9[..-mile] race to Wilmington. The sp[onsor,] the All-Woman Transconti[nental] Air Race Inc. of Dallas, sa[ys] and money shortages and c[...] skies are the reasons this [is] the last Powder Puff De[rby, the] 29th running.

But there's more to it tha[n that,] says **Miriam Burcham,** [a] woman for the race in S[acra]mento. For one thing, Mrs. [Bur]cham said, the race discrim[inates] against men. A furor deve[loped] last year over a man's eff[ort to] enter the race. Because o[f the] controversy, Mrs. Burcham [said,] the Federal Aviation Admini[stra]tion was reluctant to help [as] it has in the past.

Why not allow men to com[pete?] "I'll be very frank with [you,"] Mrs. Burcham replied, "if w[e did] women would have no cha[nce of] winning."

—SAMUEL JUSTI[CE]

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